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REGD. NO. B. 1035

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL XXII NO 40 BOMBAY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

REBELLION IN SPAIN CRUSHED?

Govt. Confident Of Its Strength

Insurgents' Reverses After Short-Lived Success

Barcelona Facing Music Of Machine Guns

INTERMITTENT FIRING THROUGHOUT DAY: FOOD SHORTAGE FEARED

'Death Sentence' To The Rescue Of Spanish Govt.

BARCELONA, October 6.

Machine guns have been placed at strategical points and the cavalry and lorries full of troops are patrolling the city.

There has been intermittent firing. Three bombs exploded in the morning. Public vehicles have been withdrawn. Police have requisitioned buses and many private cars.

Food shops alone remain open. Almost everybody is preparing to hoard, for the strikers have refused to allow food into the city. Transport of foodstuffs within the city bounds is being carried on, but no extra stocks are coming from the countryside.

If the situation does not clear up before mid-day there will certainly be a shortage of food.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN ASTURIAS WELL IN HAND

Fighting In Madrid Work Of Anarchists

MADRID, Oct. 6.

Insurgents occupied the railway track at Oviedo to prevent reinforcements from reaching the Government forces from Leon.

The strikers stopped all traffic on the Basqus Railways.

Trench mortars and machine-guns were ranged round the famous Puerta del Sol. While they were being placed in position, an important Cabinet meeting was discussing the situation.

On leaving, the Minister of Interior told Reuter that the revolutionary movement in Asturias had completely ended and no further troubles were to be feared, in view of the strength of the Governmental forces on the spot.

A Bill is being drafted, reintroducing the death sentence which would considerably strengthen the Government's hands. At least two deaths occurred in the fighting in the east end of Madrid which is believed to be engineered by the Federation of Anarchists.

In a quiet semi-residential district, a boy who was whistling as he walked with hands in his pockets, suddenly drew out a revolver and shot the police corporal on point duty through the heart, and fled. The other victim was a child of 13 shot dead. Several children who were accompanying their mothers while shopping are among those seriously injured.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MADRID

Workers Fire At Police From Roofs

MADRID, Oct. 6.

Heavy fighting is proceeding in the east end of Madrid, well-known as the most restless quarter of the capital. From the roofs workers are firing at police who are replying from behind whatever cover is available.

With the advance of the day sniping has intensified.

Strong police reinforcements are rushed up. Infirmaries and first-aid stations in the district are unable to deal with all injured. Only one death is yet ascertained.

It is believed a decisive struggle between Government and rebels will occur in the next 48 hours.

Premier Lerroux is remarkably confident, and says whatever rebels do Government will not be taken unawares.

It is understood Government troops have been retaken several villages in Asturias which is a mining district. Many rebels fled to the mountains or taken refuge mine shafts.—Reuter.

TOLL OF FRIDAY'S RIOTING

MADRID, Oct. 6.

Thirty-one persons are known to have been killed, and 41 injured in Friday's rioting, and over a thousand persons arrested.

An unconfirmed reports give the figures as 46 dead and over a hundred injured.

Premier Lerroux who is undismayed declared at midnight that Government took an optimistic view, and hoped that the situation would soon be normal.—Reuter.

PREPARED TO FACE DISORDERS

Separatists Demand Declaration Of Independence

MADRID, Oct. 6.

Premier Lerroux added that he was quite prepared to face the disorders and measures taken were sufficient guarantee for the security of the regime.

The situation appears to have considerably quietened down, but it is feared that rebels may be preparing further outbreak.

The Home Secretary denies that disturbances occurred at naval bases in Cadiz and Cartagona.

Ten-thousand Separatists demonstrated in Barcelona and demanded the declaration of Independence.

President Companys appeared in the balcony of the Palace and declared that the moment for it has not yet arrived.—Reuter.?

KAMALA NEHRU

To Be Taken To Bhowali To-day?

ALLAHABAD, October 6.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru will probably be taken to Bhowali on Sunday morning.—A.P.

EARLIER

THIRD REPUBLIC IMMINENT

MADRID, October 5.

The declaration of the third Spanish Republic in Barcelona with Senor Azana, a former Premier as the chief is imminent, according to an unconfirmed report.

Barcelona would temporarily be the seat of the new Government.

The revolutionary committee of the strikers have issued a bulletin claiming that all the civil guards in the barracks in Asturias have been taken over by the rebels, and railway stoppage is complete in North Asturia.

FIERCE BATTLE.

The Police attempting to quell disturbances in this province were compelled to retreat towards the Capital.

Reports from Eibar state that Government troops, after a fierce battle, recaptured an arms factory from the rebels.—Reuter.

IT RAINED GRAIN!

Puzzled Crowd Watches As Rice Drizzles Down The Ceiling

STRANGE HAPPENING IN DANA BUNDER

A strange report reaches the "Chronicle" office as we go to Press of grain continuously raining down on the floor from the ceiling of four rooms in a building in Dana Bunder.

The occupant of a couple of the rooms, which are the scene of this strange phenomenon was unable to account for this continued downpour of grain, just in the manner of a sharp drizzle of rain.

Mr Velji Hemraj is the puzzled occupant of the two out of the four rooms, whose ceilings are yielding grain in a mysterious fashion.

Jivji Premji House was recently constructed and there was no possibility of any such grain collecting there and coming down in that way!

Though Dana Bunder is a locality where constant dealing in all sors of grains goes on and the residents there have considerable experience of grains and seeds, none of them is able to explain why this phenomenon has occurred. All the rooms are residential quarters and nearly or directly above, no room is used as a godown for storing the grain thus heightening the mystery of the incident.

PANDITJI TELLS HIS WISH!

"Fully Aware Babu Bhagwandas Ought To Be Elected Unopposed"

BENARES, Oct. 6.

Pandit Malaviya addressed a mass meeting this evening on the Town Hall grounds. In the course of his speech he explained the reasons which led to his severance from the Congress and formation of the Nationalist Party.

He spoke at length on the White Paper and Communal Award and characterised them as completely anti-national and unworthy of acceptance.

The audience asked him many questions which he answered properly. One of the main questions was whether Panditji would oppose Mr. Bhagwandas' candidature, to which Panditji replied, "I am fully aware of his abilities and wish he should be elected unopposed."

Questioned about Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, he said, "He is not standing from my Party, but wish his election from other constituency."—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S PROGRAMME

Reaches Bombay On 21st October

PATNA, Oct. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will be busy writing his presidential address from to-morrow. As such he will be in Patna till October, 12. In the night of October 12 he leaves for Wardha to meet Gandhiji wherefrom he proceeds to Bombay reaching there on October 21st.—United Press.

LINDRUM BEATS McCONACHY

World Championship Heat Result

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 6.

In the billiards game for the world championship heat, Lindrum beat McConachy by 21,903 points, to 20,795.

McConachy had gained a momentary lead in the afternoon session with a break of 829. Lindrum's highest break was 536 and the next 433.

STOP PRESS

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY

MILAN, October 6.

We have defended and will continue to defend Austrian independence, declared Sgr. Mussolini in a speech defining Italy's foreign policy before a crowd of 350,000 in Piazza Duomo. Emphasising that either hostility or friendship must be the policy, Sgr. Mussolini said it was impossible to improve relations with Jugoslavia, if through newspapers they continued to "wound Italy to the core". It was impossible to conceive developments in the European history without Germany.

Italy's relations with Switzerland were excellent, while the relations with France were considerably improved. With reference to disarmament, he predicted that something concrete would be reached among the nations concerned before November, and added if peace accompanied justice, they could adorn rifles with olive branches, but if peace could not come they would instead adorn the rifles with bayonets and new victories.—Reuter.

Give Chance To Socialist Programme

Parliamentary Board Work, "A Dishonourable Surrender"

"Attacks Made By Congress Leaders Without Knowing What Socialism Is"

"Scrap the Congress Parliamentary Board and adopt the Congress Socialst programme."

This was the burden of the song at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Saturday, with Mr. M. R. Masani in the Chair. The hall was fully packed and considerable enthusiasm prevailed among the audience.

The main subject of the evening was "The Issues before the Congress Session"

Mr. M. R. Masani, in the course of his opening remarks, said that in order to see clearly the real issues before the Congress Session, it was necessary to dispel the misunderstandings created by speeches, such as those delivered by Sardar Vallabhbhai.

The Congress President had said that Socialists were suffering from brain fever. The public, however, felt it was Sardar Vallabhbhai who had got Socialists on his brain.

When in 1907 the Nationalist Party was formed by Tilak and Lajpatrai, the Congress leaders of the day became panicky, and tried to purge the Congress of its radical elements. They succeeded for the time-being, but in 1914 Tilak returned triumphant to the Congress, and it was the moderates who were driven out.

Similarly, to-day, some Congress leaders had got cold feet at the rise of the Congress Socialist Party. Sardar Vallabhbhai was one of them. He talked in the manner of a partisan.

Mr. Masani read a passage from the Sardar's speech, as reported in certain papers, and pointed out how Sardar Vallabhbhai had sneered at even Mahatma Gandhi, for insincerity, in welcoming and saying sweet things to Socialists

The Sardar's charge was: "You talk much and do nothing".

"What", asked Mr. Masani, "is work? Is propaganda not work? Is instilling ideas in people's mind not work? What else has been the main work of the Congress itself? Sardar Vallabhbhai himself has been making speeches every day".

SOCIALISTS' PROGRAMME

The Congress Socialists have a programme also, namely, of organising the workers and peasants. They would do it. The party was only four months old, and must be given a chance to show its mettle. But Socialists were not social-reformers. There could be no practical socialism without Swaraj.

The real issue before the Congress, therefore, was which would bring independence nearer—the Parliamentary Board or the Socialist programme?

The Parliamentary programme could only lead to demoralisation and compromise with British Imperialism. That was what Mr. C. Rajagopalachari meant when he talked of an "honourable" settlement with the Government, through entering the Assembly. It would be a dishonourable surrender.

"UNDOING 20 YEARS' WORK."

Sardar Vallabhbhai did not see that it was the present Congress

(Continued on Page 5.)

Service Of Congress Is Service Of Country

MRS. NAIDU'S EXHORTATION TO WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

Make Thousands Of Delegates As Comfortable As Possible During Congress Session

That the success of the Congress and the self-respect of the womanhood of India depended upon their work in the ensuing Congress Session was the dominant note of an address delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to an imposing array of Congress lady volunteers, numbering over a hundred, under the leadership of Miss Safia Samji, at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday.

Politeness and modesty should mark every step of your work, added Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who expressed regret at the absence of Mrs. Perinben Captain.

There was an exhibition of drill and discipline by lady volunteers at the very commencement of the function.

Addressing the lady volunteers Mrs. Naidu said: "I am very much pleased to see you, but I am sorry that Mrs. Perinben Captain is not present here. The success of the Congress Session depends mainly upon your work during the Session and upon the discipline, honesty and service, which you exhibit, while executing that work. The service of Congress, you must remember, is the service of your country. The prestige of your country lies with you. Thousands of delegates, old and young, will be coming to attend the Congress, and you will have to make everything as comfortable for them as possible. The chief qualities of a soldier are dicipline, self-reliance, and self-control. These you might have to exhibit in the highest degree. The commands of your Captain you must obey at all costs.

"You must be content to do the duty of sepoys and should not aspire to be leaders. The work of an ordinary sepoy is as responsible, and as important, as the work of any commander. Your service is the more important because this Congress session is held 16 years after the one held previously in this city of Bombay, and in the intervening period there have been three years of hard struggle for the independence of our country. Many lives have been lost in that struggle, many have been maimed, many have been wounded, and many more have been rendered poor.

DUTY IS DUTY

Duty is duty, said Mrs. Naidu, and no personal considerations of comfort or convenience should come into conflict with it. While posted as sentries at the entrance of the Congress pandal, if any one, be it Mahatmaji, the Sardar, or Mrs. Naidu, should come without a ticket, admission should be refused. If they have any explanation to give you must refer the same to your Captain.

Commenting upon the disparity of ages amongst the lady volunteers, Mrs. Naidu said, that it did not matter so long as the older people had a younger heart. Mahatma Gandhi, late Pandit Motilal Nehru, and late Lokmanya Tilak were old in years, but young in spirit.

Mrs. Naidu also asked lady volunteers not to wear any ornaments, while on duty.

"You represent Shakti, the Jagatmata," concluded Mrs. Naidu, "and you should prove worthy of the name."

Mrs. Perin Captain's Resignation

NOTHING TO DO WITH QUESTION OF SALUTE

(Through the Publicity Bureau).

"In view of the misleading reports which have appeared in some vernacular papers regarding Mr. Perin Ben Captain's resignation which are calculated to create misunderstanding in the public mind, the Volunteers Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee of the Congress desires to make it clear that her resignation was not due to the form of salute but due to the difference of opinion regarding the control of women-volunteers. Various alternative proposals in this regard were suggested to Mrs. Perin Captain but she did not see her way of agreeing to any of them. The Volunteers Sub-Committee has accepted her resignation with regret. 104 ladies whom she had enlisted have since resigned. The present number of women-volunteers is 170 out of whom 125 are undergoing training in various wards."

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP

"Statesman" Wins By 3/4 Length

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

At Kempton Park to-day, the Duke of York Handicap, run over one mile and two furlongs, resulted as follows:—

Statesman	1
Montrose	2
Mate	3

16 ran.

Won by three-quarters of a length, and two lengths separated the second and the third.

TEMPLE FOR ... NATHURAM?

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

An urgent meeting of the local Arya Samaj was held where it was decided to collect one lakh of rupees, which will be utilised in erecting a memorial of Late Maharaj Nathuram Sharam writer of "History of Islam".

To perpetuate his name, it was resolved to build a temple known as "Nathuram Balidsan Mandir."—United Press.

The following were the starting prices:—

15-2 against Statesman, 100-7 against Montrose, 8-1 against Mate.

Public Notice

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (Railway Board).

NOTICE

Tenders for the transport of coal for State-managed Railways from Calcutta to Rangoon during 1935-36.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 220,000 tons of Coal and 600 tons Soft Smithy Coke in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936 in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, up to 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the 12th November, 1934 and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3-15 p.m. (Calcutta time) on that date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.

J. R. HARRISON,
Offg. Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.
9009

MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE.

Tender for the supply of coal during 1935-36.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 320,000 tons Steam Coal to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway during the 12 months ending 31st March 1936, as follows:—

Coal to be delivered by Sea at Mormugao into wagons to be provided by the Railway 80,000 to 100,000 tons.

Coal to be supplied F.O.R. Colliery or F.O.B. Kidderpore Docks or C.I.F. Madras 220,000 to 240,000 tons.

2. The coal must be either of Selected Grade or Grade I, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1|- for each set.

4. No Tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed form.

5. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway c|o the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta" superscribed "Tenders for the supply of coal." The Tenders should be lodged in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 a.m. on the 12th November, 1934.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; the further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.

Calcutta,
Dated the 3rd October 1934.
9010

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECOND WEEK

Screen's Reigning Beauty

MARLENE DIETRICH

IN HER CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT

"THE SCARLET EMPRESS"

Book Early. Phone: 41561.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. (Railway Board).

NOTICE.

Tenders for the Supply of Coal To the State-managed Railways and to the Assam Bengal, Bengal Nagpur, Bengal & North Western and South Indian Railways During the year 1935-36.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of Coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936:—

	Tons.
1. Steam Coal, by rail ..	29,90,000
2. Steam Coal, by sea ..	4,90,000
Total ..	34,80,000
3. Slack coal from Central Provinces and Pench Valley	66,000
4. Screened Slack coal from Bengal for Power House	4,500
5. Rubble Coal from Bengal 3/8"x1½" ..	15,000
6. Coke Breeze	7,300
7. Soft Coke for Workshop purposes ..	4,000
8. Hard Coke	2,300
9. Soft Smithy Coke by sea	600

The quality and grading of Slack Coal should conform to the Specification given below:—

Calorific value between 9,000 and 11,500 British Thermal Units and containing not more than 20 per cent. Ash, shall be capable of producing and super-heating continuously under working conditions as an economical output 60,000 lbs. of steam per hour at a pressure of 270 lbs. per Sq. in. (gauge) at the super-heater outlet and super-heated to 725 deg. Fahr., measured at the superheater outlet from water supplied at a temperature of approximately 130 deg. Fahr. Grading of size of coal is to be as follows:—

Specifications for quality.			Grading of coal.	
Grade.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Lower Limit Percentages.	Upper Limit Percentages.
Retained	1"	1½"	0	0
Passed	1"	1½"		
Retained	1/2"	1/2"	10	100
Passed	1/2"	1/2"		
Retained	1/4"	1/4"	40	...
Passed	1/4"	1/4"		
Retained	1/8"	1/8"	25	...
Passed	1/8"	1/8"		
Retained	1/16"	1/16"	15	...
Passed	1/16"	1/16"	10	...

Forms of Tender, Specifications and instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1 Council House Street, Calcutta on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a form provided by the Company-managed Railways mentioned above, if so desired. The Agents of the Company-managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tenders; they reserve the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11 a.m. on the 12th November, 1934, and they will be opened at 11-15 a.m. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J.R. HARRISON,
Offg: Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 3rd Oct. 1934.
9008

DELICATE DOMESTIC

Situation—
Requires a careful Handling — — —
Otherwise the system Breaks — — —

Learn More From

NANAND BHOJAI

A SHRI MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S Social Super

Featuring:—
ZUBEIDABANU and BHAI DESA
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SHAHJADI, GANGAPRASAD, AMEENA, BABY SULOCHANA
In
GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK
At
KRISHNA TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD.
DAILY AT 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE AT 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Tea organizer, salary 125, apply with eight pice stamps to Manager, Angel Tea Service. Baroda. (3039).

Wanted A Mechanical Engineer, a Lady Teacher, a Motor Mechanic, Mining Engineer, 4 Actors, 4 Actresses for New Film Co. (novice will do), a Parsee Salesman (Paper Line). Apply Lentin's Employment Bureau, 33 Meadows Street. 3048

Wanted—An Office Superintendent with thorough experience of Life Insurance Office organisation in all Departments on modern lines with initiative and capacity for controlling a large staff Salary Rs. 300—25—600 with benefits of the Society's Provident Fund, if confirmed after the probation period, which will be six months. The selected person may be started at a higher salary in the grade according to experience and qualifications. Apply stating age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials before 20th October 1934 to the Secretary, the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., Bombay (9003)

12. TO BE LET.

Ventilated Fine Double Room. Tap inside. Rent Rs. 19. 3 minutes to Grant Road Station. Apply Room No. 7, Dubash Wadi, 138 Tardeo Road. 3046

56. EDUCATIONAL

Avoid Preliminary And Pass Matriculation. If you are not sure of success in the Preliminary, apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay 4. 8992

THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR

CINEMA
- DADAR B.B. -

Shows The

2ND INSTALMENT

(13 to 25 parts)
Of the great railroad thriller

Hurricane Express

All enjoyed the 1st instalment during the last week — — —

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK

TO-DAY A SPECIAL MATINEE AT 10 a.m.
Showing all the 25 parts of this big serial
DAILY AT 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee At 2-30 p.m.
On Sat., Sund. and Holidays

By Special Request

OPEN SESAME!
SHUT SESAME!
THIS WEEK

You will be charmed to hear these magic words in—

MADAN'S MASTERPIECE

ALI BABA
and
40 THIEVES

Starring KAJJAN—
Queen of Filmland

with
MOHAMED NAVAB
at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road,

Time.—5-15. 8. 10-45,
Fri., Sat., Sun.. & Holidays at 2-45

NEXT FRIDAY
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
SAROJ'S GREAT DRAMA

JOHAR-E-SHAMSHER

Starring
NISAR, SARDAR
AKHTAR, PRABHASHANKER etc.

2nd Week

EVERY ONE LIKES IT...

TIME:—
To-day and To-morrow:
Matinee at 3 p.m.
Daily: 5-30 & and 10-30 p.m.

You will feel the breath of life..... realism finds its reflection.

SAGAR'S
THUNDERING SUCCESS.
COME and SEE!

SABITADEVI .... IN

Lure OF THE City

with
KUMAR— & MOTILAL K. C. DEY.

Director:—K. P. GHOSE, B.Sc.

Remember to-morrow is a Free-day for Businessmen— They must join the crowd at:

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Bombayites! You have seen Pictures!!

HISTORICAL!
SOCIAL!!
MYTHOLOGICAL!!!

REMEMBER!!!!

This Week's Picture Running At Your Favourite Theatre

MAJESTIC CINEMA
(GIRGAUM)

IS A EXTRAORDINARY MYTHOLOGIC HINDI TALKIE

Setu-Bandhan

A Dadasaheb Phalke Production

NONE SHOULD MISS THIS PICTURE

Thousands have Since Long Awaited!

IT COMES AT LAST!!

Rush Up and Book Your Seats In Advance To Avoid DISAPPOINTMENT

DAILY AT 5, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sun. and Holidays
AT 2-45 p.m.

BEAUTY IS AN EVERCHANGING CHARM !!

You will find it in

PRABHAT'S

AMRIT MANTHAN

Featuring:—
NALINI TURKHED
SHANTA APTE
SURESH BABU
CHANDRAMOHAN

Story by: N. H. APTE
Music Director: K. BHOLE

FROM NEXT SATURDAY

COMING!

Also
PRABHAT'S 1st CARTOON
"JAMBOOKAKA IN FAMINE"

AT KRISHNA TALKIES
Charni Road.

What happened to a Flower-Girl

SHE LOVED HER MAN

SHE LOVED HER COUNTRY!! AND SHE WON BOTH

GULAB the glamorous

in

BULBUL-E-PARISTAN

a VISHNU CINETONE SUPER

Supported by

UDWADIA, MARUTIRAO, BHIM, HIMATLAL

Meet them all at the

MINERVA TALKIES

Lamington Road.

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

Cochin Chief At Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 6.

The Trivandrum Central Railway Station and premises presented a gala appearance this morning when the Cochin Special steamed in punctually at 8-10 a.m. with the Maharaja of Cochin, Dewan and Party.

The Maharaja of Travancore with the Yuvaraja, Dewan and prominent officials in levy dress were on the platform to receive the Royal guest. After the usual presentations were over, the Royal guest accompanied by the Maharaja and Yuvaraja drove in a coach and four to Ananad Vilas Palace. Large crowds on both sides of the route cheered the Party all along the way. The Maharaja of Cochin pays a formal visit to the Maharaja of Travancore this afternoon.—A. P.

For the last two months there has not been a drop of rain in Mannargudi and the surrounding areas. Cultivation has had to [illegible] the absence of rains in June,

BRASS BANGLES FOR GOLD

Once Duped Jeweller Second Time Tests Spurious Ornaments

The City Police are on the look out for a man, named Sahadeo, who is alleged to belong to a gang of pseudo-jewellers trying to make a business of uttering false jewellery and taking advances on cover.

The facts of the case were related before Mr. I.S. Haji, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Saturday, when the Dongri Police applied for the remand of two others suspected to belong to the same gang, who have been arrested.

It is alleged that the accused, Krishna Nanu and Rama Sambhu, who were roundel up on Friday were found in the act of negotiating an advance of Rs. 50 on two brass bangles that had been treated to look exactly like those of gold, from Gyanmal Panamchand, who owned a shop in Parel.

The same morning Sahadeo it is alleged, had boldly put over a similar stunt on Gyanmal by taking an advance of Rs. 50 on the security of four bangles. The complainant, fortunately, tested the two bangles, brought by the accused Krishna, in the evening and they were found to be spurious.

In default of providing bail of Rs. 50 each, the accused will remain in Police custody till 13th instant.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN ASSAM

Western Disturbance Causes Showers In N. W. F. P.

POONA, Oct. 6.

Fairly widespread rain has occurred in Assam and local rain in Bengal. Scattered thundershowers are also reported from Tenasserim, South-East Madras and Mysore. A western disturbance which is passing eastwards through extreme north has caused local showers in North-West Frontier Province.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Mymensingh seven inches; Cherrapunji two; Gauhati and Dhubri one and a half; Mysore four; and Khandala two.

FORECAST.

Scattered thundershowers will occur in Tenasserim, Assam, East Bengal, South Madras and Mysore.—A. P.

BIG ROUND-UP

Alleged Desperadoes

An expedition from the Maharbowdi Police Station, headed by Inspector Paul and Deputy Inspectors McCarthy and D'Sa descended on the bye-lanes and alleys of Grant Road and Falkland Road and "rounded" up about 40 alleged desperadoes, "damaged characters" and others suspected of getting their livelihood by means antagonistic to the law.

Those arrested were taken completely by surprise. Some were seated in groups in the dark shadows of the bye-lanes and alleys discussing the question of "What shall we do to-night?"

Some were lurking round buildings and some had temporarily transformed themselves into pillars lending support to a tottering edifice, but they were all netted in and virtually the whole locality was combed out.

OLD WOMAN KILLED BY MOTOR

An inquest on the body of Kondabai (70), wife of Pandu, and the mother of an unemployed mill-worker was held on Saturday by the Coroner.

Mahadu Pandu, son of the deceased, deposed that she was knocked down by a motorcar No. 1354 (Bom.), while crossing Reay Road on Friday at about 8-30 p.m.

The inquest was adjourned to Monday, pending police investigation.

GIRL SWALLOWS PINS AND DIES

A verdict of death due to shock following an operation to extract pins swallowed by deceased was returned by the Jury at the inquest held on Saturday on the body of Yamunabai, the three-year-old daughter of Kedu, a resident, near the Railway Yard at Mahim.

The incident occurred on Wednesday. The girl was taken to the local hospital where she died on Friday.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji For Assembly

BOMBAY, October 5.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has consented to be nominated as a representative of the Chamber to the Legislative Assembly in the forthcoming elections.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SMALL DECLINE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Gold And Silver Quiet But Steady

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED STRONG

London And New York Stock Exchanges Closed

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates closed slightly easier.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

The New York cotton market opened very steady but closed quiet on account of liquidation and southern selling. Traders have adopted a waiting policy pending the publication of the Bureau Report on Monday Oct. 8.

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET BUT STEADY.

London gold and silver were quiet but steady.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED STRONG.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled small. Argentine linseed ruled strong steady but business put through was

STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED.

The London and the New York Stock Exchanges were closed to-day.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Oct. 6.	
Previous closing	12.22
To-day's opening	12.26
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	12.17
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Previous closing	6.57
To-day's opening	6.57
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing	6.60
Difference	+.03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 6.

The cotton market showed little activity to-day with traders adopting a waiting attitude priod to the bureau report which will be issued on Monday. On the other hand there appeared to the very little prebureau liquidation which has already discounted the crop of 9,550,000 bales. Weather reports now indicates slightly unfavourable conditions owing to recent rains.

Business in December commenced at 12.26 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. Trading was moderately active on some speculative buying and prices improved on the scarcity on contracts and better Liverpool advices but thereafter the market eased slightly on some liquidation which forced prices back to 12.23. Subsequently trading became little quieter with not much doing but finally renewed liquidation and southern selling caused a further fall with December finally closing at 12.17 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 6.

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.22/12.20) 12.26/12.26
January (12.24/12.24) 12.30/12.30
March (12.34/12.33) 12.39/12.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.58) 6.60
American March (6.55) 6.58
Egyptian January (7.88) 7.89
Egyptian March (7.94) 7.96

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 6. 10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. was quoted at Rs. 207-8 at 10 p.m. when New York futures were closed 5 points down.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	3 15 0
Wheat May	4 2 6
Linseed May	6 6 0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/8; Highest Rs. 28/15/6; Closing Rs. 28/14.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 18/5; Lowest Rs. 18/3; Closing Rs. 18/5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/1; Highest Rs. 33/10; Lowest Rs. 33; Closing Rs. 33/8.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Linseed May	6 6 3
Wheat January	3 15 0
Wheat May	4 2 6

LONDON METALS

London, Oct 5

Copper Braziers £39
Yellow Metal £33 3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F O B £230 3/6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Oct. 6.

Previous closing	4.92 1/2
To-day's opening	4.92 5/8
To-day's closing	4.92 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 6.

Previous closing	4.92 9/16
To-day's opening	4.92 1/2
To-day's closing	4.92 7/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 6.

Previous closing	74.21
To-day's opening	74.18
To-day's closing	74.15
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 6.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 1/2 and fell to 4.92 3/8 but fluctuations were small and unimportant.

The closing rate was 4.92 7/16.

The franc opened at 74.18 and slowing down to 74.15 showed no further movement. The closing rate was 74.15.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 6.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	22 5/8d.	22 5/8d.
Forward	22 3/4d.	22 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 6.

Gold (£7-2-4) £7-2-3

BULLION

London, Oct. 6.

Influx nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (22 5/8d.) 22 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (£7-2-4) £7-2-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 6.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 6. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-5 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.60) 5.58 1/4
New York on Bombay (37-12) 37-12
Berlin on Bombay (0.92) 0.92
London on Milan (57.03) 57.09
London on Shanghai (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 62/1, 62/3 and 62/6. The market was quietly steady but there was not much doing owing to the absence of speculative interest but later in the session prices improved on speculative buying and covering on better American advices and closed steady at Rs. 62/7, 62/9 and 62/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/4, 35/4/9 and 35/6. Speculative interest was entirely absent owing to less stimulating advices from abroad and after moving within a narrow margin the market finally closed steady at Rs. 35/4, 35/4/9 and 35/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 62, March 65 1/4 and May 67. The market was moderately active on some speculative buying but the demand was insufficient to cause any material advance in prices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 97 7/8 and May at 98 1/8 Trading was more active on some commission house buying and foreign demand but very little business was put through.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Oct. 6.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 38 1/2 but there was not much doing owing to the lack of speculative interest.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 72 and May at 75 1/4. The market continued very quiet with traders awaiting more reassuring news.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6.

Argentine linseed opened steady with moderate trade passing on some local and foreign buying upon which prices gradually moved up. November option closed at 12.98 with a steady tone.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 6.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£230 3/4 buyers £231 sellers) closed.
Lead (£10 1/8 buyers £10 1/2 sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£28 1/2 to £29 1/2) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10
Ceylon Pekoe (0 /1) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov. New crop (£14 7/8 sellers) £15 sellers.
Dunlop Sept-Oct. (£17 sellers) unquoted.
Lightening (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8) 6 13/16 paid and buyers.
Jan-March (7 1/8) 7 1/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Oct-Nov. (£11 7/16) sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov. (£11 1/8) sellers) £11 3/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov. (£10 1/8) sellers) £10 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Nov. (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct 5

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Oct-Nov sellers 21/6
Wheat Burletta Russo Parcels Oct-Nov sellers 22
Wheat South Australian Parcels Oct-Nov sellers 26/3

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Oct. 4.

	This Week. £
Total Bullion	192,600,000
Public Deposits	13,700,000
(a) Other Deposits	144,200,000
Government Securities	81,700,000
(b) Other Securities	22,700,000
Notes and Coins	71,700,000
Notes in Circulation	380,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	45.44%
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	107,000,000
(b) Other Securities including Discount and advances	12,700,000

MR. SPRATT IN BOMBAY

Mr. Spratt, one of the accused in the Meerut conspiracy case who was recently released from the Naini Central Prison, is arriving in Bombay on Monday (8th inst.) by the Punjab.

He will be received at the Dadar Station at 11 a.m. by several local unions.

There will be a public meeting at the Lal Bag Maidan at 5-30 in the evening, the same day, to welcome him.

CLEARING BANKS AGAIN RAISE MINIMUM BUYING RATES

TREASURY BILLS SOLD AT 15sh. 9d.

Wheat And Rubber Very Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

In the money market, supplies augmented by over 8 millions sterling interest and dividend disbursements yesterday and consequently money was again easy though a firmer tendency had been seen earlier in the week.

Discounts continue firm. Clearing banks again raised their minimum buying rates and weekly treasury bill rate rose to 15s. 9d. compared with 14s. 2d. last week.

In commodities, wheat to-day was steady and rubber showed recovery owing to the further intimation by Director of Dutch Economic Department that his remarks yesterday were not intended to convey an impression that 30 per cent restriction was regarded as sufficient as suggested in some Dutch circles.

FATHER AND SON DIE TOGETHER

LARKANA, Oct. 5.

A pathetic story comes from Larkana.

Mr. Parasram, a young Darogha of the Rice Canal, who it is alleged, was bitten by a snake while proceeding to a water regulator yesterday, was brought in a precarious condition to the Larkana Civil Hospital.

His father who was informed in Karachi rushed to Larkana and on the medical officer's giving up hope of the youth's recovery, the father overcome by distress, fell over the boy in an unconscious state. The father eventually succumbed almost at the same time when his son died.—United Press.

TWELVE ZAMINDARS CONVICTED

SHEIKHUPURA, Oct. 3.

Thirteen zamindars of village Raichand who were arrested in connection with the fracas recently reported between some members of the Lahore Silaadar Camel Corps and the villagers were produced before a first Class Magistrate. After evidence had been recorded all the accused except one were convicted.

One accused was ordered to undergo nine months rigorous imprisonment, four to six months and the remaining seven to three months rigorous imprisonment each.

The thirteenth accused who was the Lambardar of the village was discharged.—A. P.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct 5

October 13.02 plus 06
November 12.90 plus 05

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11-0
S S Nizam Rs. 3-13-6
S S India Rs. 3-13-3
S S Fusijama Rs. 3-13-0
Shipment October Rs. 3-12-3
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-12-3
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 3-11-9
Purtabpur Rs. 13-10-6
African Rs. 13-10-0
Java spot F. 3.40

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Cloudy, rain.
Central: Rain probable; Tropical disturbance and gales moving at 70 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi towards N. N. E.
West: Partly cloudy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 5.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £95 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £115 3/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £102

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct 5

December 1-91—04
March 1-86—03
May 1-89—04
July 1-93—05

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 5

October 58 1/2 plus 1/4d.
December 61 3/4 plus 1/4d.
March 64 7/8 plus 1/4d.
May 66 5/8 plus 1/4d.

... EXPORTS OF GOLD ...

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Bar gold worth Rs. 76,69,538 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, October, 6. The P. and O. mail steamer, "Viceroy of India," which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday, carried this consignment bearing the following description:—

Gold worth Rs. 19,71,196 for London, option Paris, New York, Amsterdam Gold worth 74,906 for Amsterdam, option London, Paris, New York, gold worth Rs. 23,17,970 for London and the rest for New York via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard, now amounts to Rs. 197,89,40,886.

SEEDS

London, Oct 5

Linseed La Plata Hull c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £10-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £11-2-6
Linseed Bombay London c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £11-8-9
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cong't) c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £10-1-3
Castorseed Bombay Hull c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £10-5-0
Cottonseed Bombay Hull c i f ton No offers

"DRASHTI," REVIEW WITH A PLAN

"Drashti" an International Review of Re-construction, edited by Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, strikes a new departure in review production. It has a distinct note, peculiarly its own and is a review with a plan. It refuses to play the role of a short-hand register of "settled facts" and "journey's end" methods in journalism. As the editorial succinctly puts it. "Drashti" is a direct and uncompromising challenge to traditional values and outlook. Its aim is to adjust facts to social values." The need for a review of this kind, visualising India as an international unit and helping her to adjust and assert herself in the world picture, cannot be over-estimated, especially when her future is in the making.

The first number of "Drashti" contains interesting articles covering a wide field. Mr. Vakil writes on the "Art of Chughtai," the famous artist of Lahore and incidently helps 'the art to socialise itself."

"Meet Mr. Raghunath P. Dhargalkar" which is reminiscent of the American caption is a wonderful romance of the advent of the air age in India. "Modern Indian Women demand Modern Homes" is an interesting article by Srimati Hansa Mehta. According to the writer, "breeding and brooding" is no longer the badge of the Indian women. Modern Indian women demand planned home, perfect colour scheme to match and "Diiruba" to harmonise it. Mrs. Hansa is quite right, as the lamp illustrating her article will vouch for it.

The section "leading men, women and visitors" contains the pictures of men and women who count in the realm of art, music and dancing with copious notes on their latest contribution. Sections "Nation's Mind" and "Recent reconstructive efforts" contain choicest cullings from plans and pronouncements of the day and promise to be an interesting feature.

K. A. C.

MAXIM GORKY'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 11).

and the miserable fantasticism of the novels of the age of knights and chivalry.

Epic and knightly novels are the creative products of the feudal nobility. Its hero is the conqueror. It is well known that the influence of feudal literature had never been particularly great.

BOURGEOIS HERO

Bourgeois literature begins in ancient days with the Egyptian "tales of a thief" which is continued by the Greeks and Romans and appears again in the period of the decline of knighthood in lieu of the knightly novel. It is truly bourgeois literature and its principal hero is a cheat, thief, detective and thief again, but now a "gentleman thief."

Beginning with the figure of Tyl Eulenspiegel at the end of the 15th century, that of Simplicissimus of the 17th century Lazarillio of Tormes, Gil Blas, the heroes of Smollett and Fielding up to "Dear Friend" by Maupassant, Arsene Lupin, heroes of the "detective" literature of Europe of banalities including the platitudes of books the heros of which are swindlers, thieves, murderers and detectives. This is true bourgeois literature which strikingly reflects the original tastes, interests and practical "morale" of its consumers. "Every cloud has a silver lining" on the basis of this literature, lavishly fertilized with all kinds of banalities including the plantitude of philistine "common sense" grew up such remarkable artistic generalizations as the figure of Sancho Panza. Eulenspiegel, and many others. The well-known case of Ponson du Terrail is a weighty proof of the profound class interest of the bourgeoisie in the depiction of crimes.

Mill Official Stabbed At His Desk

NAGPUR, Oct. 5.

The Empress Mills was the scene of a murderous attack made on a mill official this morning when Mr. Hormusjee Rabadi Assistant Spinning Master, was stabbed in the chest with a malayan crease by a workman while working at his desk.

Mr Rabadi, profusely bleeding grappled with the assailant and prevented the second blow by seizing the dagger. In the course of the struggle the assailant also sustained some injuries. Both have been removed to the hospital.

The police are making investigations. —United Press.

FOR BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Railway Commissioners Meet Indian Merchants

"Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, and Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, met the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the 20th September last, Mr. Manu Subedar, presided. He welcomed the guests and expressed the hope that joint consultations would go a long way towards the commercial bodies and Railways understanding each other's difficulties.

Sir Guthrie Russell, in his reply, said that although it might not always be possible for the Railways to see eye to eye with the commercial communities: these discussions did help the Railways to understand the difficulties of the commercial bodies.

RISK NOTE.

Sir Guthrie Russell the Railway Board had written to all Railway Administrations, saying that Risk Note forms must not be demanded unless on legitimate grounds. When the consigner and the consignee were one and the same person difficulties were not ordinarily experienced, but when the consigner as, consignee were different persons, the remarks made by railway staff on railway risk notes gave rise sometimes to disputes between the consignor and consignee. This was one of the reasons for the strong feeling exhibited in the matter by commercial bodies, but there were other factors operating besides negligence on the part of the Railways.

SURCHARGE ON COAL TO STAY.

Sir Guthrie Russell, while admitting that there had been substantial improvement in their financial condition explained that the Railways were still not paying their full charges and they could see little justification for reducing rates and fares unless by so doing there was a prospect of increasing the earnings. The main commodities were moving freely at the existing rates.

It was estimated that by the surcharge of 15 per cent on coal the Railways had last year received additional revenues of about Rs. 65 lakhs. This surcharge had not restricted the movement of coal. This year the coal traffic had increased by between 7 and 8 per cent. and the giving up of the surcharge would mean a definite loss of about Rs. 75 lakhs. This, was not justified at the present time.

On the questions of reduction of frieights on sugar to ports, in view of the decision of the Sugar Association to send 30 per cent of their production to ports to compete with imported sugar, and on the long staple cotton of Southern India as well as of fares for suburban traffic, Sir Guthrie promised to have these points examined.

ABUSE MUST STOP.

Sir Guthrie Russell said the difficulty was that when the mileage coupon system was in force there were very many abuses. If the Indian Merchants' Chamber were able to devise some scheme whereby this misuse could be prevented, he would be quite prepared to consider recommending re-introduction of the system.

IMMENSE TASK.

Sir Guthrie explained that statistics were necessary to decide how any revision of the classification would affect their revenues. Then a Committee would sit to consider these and draw up a revised classification.

It was an immense task and it would take very considerable time before it could be completed.

The report had been referred to the B. B. & C. I. Railway and they had been asked to a certain the opinion of the commercial communities in Bombay.

The meeting terminated by Mr. Manu Subedar thanking the Chief and Financial Commissioners of Railways for meeting them.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

To-day's Inauguration Meeting

The campaign for the ensuing Assembly election will be inaugurated in the City at a mass meeting to be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Parliamentary Board to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chowpatty Sands.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, will preside and Dr. M.A. Ansari, Sjt. K. F. Nariman and others will address.

Loud speakers will be installed, and special sitting arrangements will be made for ladies

Gandhi Jayanti At Dadar

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and "G" (Dadar) Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of "G" Ward will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shivaji Park, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, to celebrate "Gandhi Jayanti".

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside, and Smt. Sarojini Naidu. Dr. Deshmukh, and Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, and S. K. Patil will address.

Loud-speakers will be installed.

"G" Ward Election Of Delegates

The election of delegates to 48th Indian National Congress from the G Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at Dhuru Hall. Polling will commence from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and Sjts. G. J. Shah, Ajitji Sharma, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. R. Deo and V. M. Nagwekar are candidates for the 3 seats alloted to this ward.

To-day's Meeting At Dongri

Under the auspices of the Independence of India League, a public meeting will be held at Dongri Maidan, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. when Sjt. M. R. Shetty. will preside, and Sjts. Z. R. Chaudhary, Karnik H. V. Chaudhary, R. A. Khedgikar, Y. K. Kondvikar, Inamdar Hansraj and others will address and speak on the "Issues before the National Congress and the way towards Independence" and also will protest against the action of the Government in arresting Sjt. A. N. Shetty, Babu Karim and others.

Protest Meeting At Mominpura

Public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. at Kalapani, Mominpura, as a protest against the action of Government in arresting Sjt. A. N. Shetty, Babu Karim and others. Smti. Maniben Kara will preside and Sjts. Lalji Pendse, Wamanrao Kulkarni, Com. Mohmad Brelvi, and others will speak.

DALLIT UDHAR CONFERENCE

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 5.

Brisk preparations on a grand scale are being made for the forthcoming session of the Dallit Udhar Conference which will be held here during the last week of October, under the auspices of the Dayananda Dallit Udhar Mandal, Punjab, Hoshiarpur. Lala Sain Das, late Principal of the D. A. V. College, Lahore is the President-elect.

Eminent leaders of the Arya Swamaj and harijan uplift movement, are expected to participate in the deliberations of the conference.—United Press.

WELLINGTON
To-day: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.
MEMORABLE REVIVAL
of the
BOCCACIO DECAMERON
popular story of Love Intrigue and Romance!
FREDRIC MARCH
CONSTANCE BENNETT
in
the most powerful love story of the greatest LOVER—ARTIST—GOLDSMITH OF ALL TIMES!
"AFFAIRS OF CELLINI"
GORGEOUS ROYAL SPLENDOUR—EXCITING LOVE THRILLS—CELLINI!
THE MOST CHARMING RASCAL who ever took a woman's lips! MEN THUNDERED FOR HIS HEAD—WOMEN CRIED FOR HIS ARMS!
Plans open:—book early.

SHORT COVERING IN COTTON

Operators Await Monday's Bureau Report

HEAVY RAINS IN CENTRAL BELT

Bombay, Oct. 6.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by strength of Wall-Street and favourable Liverpool cables. Pending the Bureau report which is due on Monday, there was utter absence of any important business except scattered short-covering influenced by rains in the Central Belt.

The average estimate of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 96,25,000 bales against 90,46,000 bales last month.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points on higher Liverpool advices. There was slight selling at the opening which depressed prices 3 points and December delivery reached lowest level 12.20.

There was steady short covering on reports of unfavourable weather which hardened prices and December delivery advanced to 12.31. Later on there was some liquidation and the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.45c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points at 12.54c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged on Friday with January 6.57. It was a narrow pre-Bureau session but the announcement that no pool cotton will come on the market encouraged buyers and prices were quoted 2 points up on short-covering. Trade calling met with hedge-selling and long liquidation and the market after fluctuating within a narrow range closed unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 6.88d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of one point. At the close October was quoted 4.85, January 4.84 and March 4.82.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was steady with a limited business. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 points and spot cotton prices gained one point at 8.02. Uppers futures remained unchanged with spot cotton 3 points down at 6.98d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled quiet pending the American cotton crop report. Sakels futures declined one to four points and Ashmouni futures were 1 to 2 points lower.

POOL COTTON SALES.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The market was quiet but steady awaiting the Bureau Report on Monday.

Private cables report that bids were received for about 800,000 bales of pool cotton out of which Government only accepted 46,000 bales.

The last heavy ginnings of 3131000 bales has led the trade to expect a crop of about 10 million bales but an analysis of the ginnings from each State will show that owing to the prolonged drought. in the Western Belt the pickings and ginnings were very rapid there whilst in the Eastern Belt the figures lag behind the Government estimates thereby indicating the large ginnings are rather a misnomer as to the size of the crop.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December highest 12.31+14 (12-56 p.m.); lowest 12.20—03 (10 a.m.).

Liverpool January highest 6.59+02 (2-45 p.m.); lowest 6.57 (10-1 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Somewhat better feeling.

Private Crop estimates.

New York Average Guess	9,625,000
American Crop Service	9,515,000
Fossick Bureau	9,486,000

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from the Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—There is a better feeling in the market owing to Co-operative societies taking their cotton off the market. The stock here is decreasing.

Liverpool.—Better tone due to natural reaction after severe decline all commodities. Doubt if cotton can advance much. Bearish.

New York.—Liquidation subsiding. Believe any further decline inconsequential. Expect early moderate recovery.

(Reuter).—Cotton Pool received 124 bids for total holding of 8,13,000 bales but Manager Johnston announces that bids for only 46,189 bales will be accepted.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York:—

Average of the Members of New York Exchange estimate crop of 9,625,000 bales. Liquidation is about over. Buyers are cautions awaiting Bureau Report.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, October 5.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	65,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	24,000

NEW YORK.

New York, October 5.

New York 10-25 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.23
January 1935	12.27
March 1935	12.35
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.25
January 1935	12.28
March 1935	—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 5

December 1934	12.22+05
January 1935	12.26+07
March 1935	12.36+06
May 1935	12.41+06
July 1935	12.44+07
Middling Spot	12.45+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, October 5

October 1934	12.12+02
December 1934	12.24+03
January 1935	12.26+03
Middling Spot	12.54+02

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, October 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LONDON GOLD

London, October 5.

Gold bars Fine per oz. £7/2/3

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 5

Silver—Quietly steady.

Spot	22-5/8
Forward	22-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, October 5.

Somked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7.3/16 sellers.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool October 5.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.04
Fine (Good Staple)	5.11
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.34
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.91
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.21
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.01
Fine	3.11
Superfine	3.21
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.21
Fine	3.31
Superfine	3.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 5

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	7.76
November 1934	7.78
December 1934	7.79
January 1935	7.86
March 1935	7.92
May 1935	7.97
July 1935	8.01
F. G. F. Spot	8.02

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, October 5.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	68
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	83-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	95 3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	81-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-1/2
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	105-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	114-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-1/2
National Bank of India	46-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, October 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Oct/Nov. sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Oct/Nov sellers 5/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Oct/Nov, sellers 5/7-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 206-4 and improved to Rs. 207-8 on buying by offices and commission houses. Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 207. Professional operators were doing nothing awaiting the Bureau report.

Liverpool market opened at unchanged prices and closed at a rise of 3 points which influenced more enquiry in the local market and Broach A/M. improved to Rs. 207/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	207	8	0
Oomra D/J.	179	4	0
Bengal D/J.	132	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,735
Linseed	1,744
Rape, Rai & Mustard Seeds	333
Gingellyseed	1,506
Groundnuts	9,446
Castorseed	2,458
Rice	12,575
Cottonseed	1,303
Gram	2,697
Joowar	297
Maize	140
Barley	1,239
Bajree	436
	Tons.
Coal	2,141
	Bales.
Central Provinces	75
Sind-Punjab	1
Compta-Dharwar	114
Western-Northerns	102
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	198
Egyptians	93
East Africans	263
Total Cotton	846

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 5-10-34	1361000	2167000
Receipts Yesterday 5-10-34	65000	91000
Exports to date 5-10-34	841000	1497000
Stock at Ports 5-10-34	2848000	2604000
Stock Interior Towns 5-10-34	1542000	1503000
Stock Liverpool 5-10-34	962000	842000
Visible Supply 5-10-34	6014000	7413000
Quantity in Sight 5-10-34	2243000	3230000
Quantity out of Sight 5-10-34	1547000	2379000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Since 1st September.

In full-Pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	1,173
Central India	...	2,950
Barsi and Nagar	...	1,195
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	309
Berar	...	2,783
Central Provinces	75	763
Total Oomras	75	9,173
Dholera	...	5,851
N.-W. Provinces	...	514
Rajputana	...	865
Sind-Punjab	1	6,440
Broach	...	737
Coompta and Dharwar	114	6,149
Westerns-Northerns	102	6,857
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	198	9,868
Persian	...	1,314
American	...	1,594
Egyptian & African	356	24,129
Total	846	74,091

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	856	27,126
Japan & China	...	57,414
Coast Ports	100	2,894
Up-country by Rail	...	14,600
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	2,265
Total	956	104,299

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 5.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
October 1934	6.63	6.62
November 1934		6.60
December 1934		6.59
January 1935	6.58	6.57
February 1935		6.55
March 1935		6.54
April 1935		6.52
May 1935		6.51
June 1935		6.50
July 1935		6.49
August 1935		6.46
September 1935		6.43
Middling Spot		6.88

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 5.

	£
T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.17-1/2
Amsterdam	7.21-3/4
Brussels	20.96
Madrid	35.81
Milan	57.16
Berne	14.99-1/4
Paris	74.21
Prague	117.12
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	4.92-9/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, October 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 2-1/2 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

LINSEED OILS.

London, October 5.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Oct. paid sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan/Apl. sellers 18/7-1/2.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	5
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol	14
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	12
Amer Forn Power Com	6
Amer Forn Power Gold D	53
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	15
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	34
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	39
Consolidated Gas	29
Columbia Gas	9
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	65
United Corporation	4
American Tel and Tel	111
Western Union Telg	34 1/2
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	22
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	23 1/2
Union Pacific R R	101

EUROPE'S SUGAR CROP

Mr. Licht estimates the European beet crop at 8,093,000 tons including 1,500,000 tons in Russia.

Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	22
Hiram Walker	26
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr Tobacco B	77
Dupont de Nemours	91
Canadian Pacific	13
Alaska Juneau	19
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	33 3/4
American Smelting	35
Noranda Mine	40
Int Nickel of Canada	24 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	18 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	31
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	23
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N J	43
Philips Petrol	15
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg	14
Chase Bank	21 1/2
National City Bank	20
Sun Life of Canada	345
Celanese Corp of Amr	25
General Foods	30
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	8
Amr Locomotive	17
Goodyear Tyre	20

Market looks better with more inquiry and firmer tone. Carloadings down 24,525.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Bengal Superfine	135/37
Bengal Fine	122/24
Bengal F G	112/17
Sindh-Punjab Fine	122/24
Sindh-Punjab F G	112/17
Wardha-Hingt	188/190
Nagpur/Savner	186/188
Pundhurna	178/180
Yeotmal	177/178
Arvi	176/178
Ellichpur	176/178
Amraoti-Berar	174/176
Khamgaon	175/176
Mulkapur	166/168
Khandesh	163/65
Jalna/Sailu	164/166
Burwah/Sanavad	168/173
Broach Fine	202/04
Punjab/American	212/14
Punjab/American mix	202/07
Cambodia	267/72
Miraj/Sangli	197/202
Compta Good	192/197
Bagalkot	177/182
Kampala	340
Busoga	338
Jinja	335
Manza	330

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

146 Bredbury Mill Cambodia 70 on
100 Langli Mill Cambodia 57 on
69 Langli Mill Nagar 153 1/2
56 Langli Mill Shegaon 159
91 Langli Mill Aurangabad 156
31 Langli Mill Jalna 157
109 Mithabhai Nathoo Dhandhuka 160
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Hansi 115
55 Mithabhai Nathoo Broach 1/2 on
83 H. Nenshi Dhulia old 151
55 N. Rajaram Bhagalkot 182
194 G G Kesha and Co. Arvi 176

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Oct. 4.

Mathowrah 9/1
Pachrukhi 8/12
Pertabpur 8/12/6
Sariyan 9/1
Ghughly 8/11
Ramkhetan 8/10/6
Luxmigunj 8/8/6
Padrauna 8/9
Siswa Bazar 8/10
Bhatni 8/12
Savan (Indian) 8/8
Khadda 8/8
Khatkuiyan 8/6/6
Sitalpr 8/14
Captainguni 8/8
Hathua 8/9
Chitauni 8/9
Tomkohi AA 8/7
Tomkohi AAA 8/8
Tomkohi AAAA 8/9
Rhotas 9/2
Begamabad 8/12
Cawnpore 9/0/6

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Oct. 6

T T on London:
Previous closing 1-5 1/2
To-day's opening 1-5 7/16
To-day's closing 1-5 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 6.

B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Oct January
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb-May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 June/Sept. 35.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Oct Dec.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 273
Banks selling T T 271
Banks buying T T 269
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 555
Banks buying D D 565
AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 53 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 3/4 nominal
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 109 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 98 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 1/2 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 7/16 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 6th instant
Java/London 7.18 5th instant
London/Paris 74.21 5th instant
London/Belgium 20.96 5th instant
London/Switzerland 14.99 1/4 5th instant
London/Italy 57.15 5th instant
London/Berlin 12.17 1/2 5th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 5th instant
London/New York 4.92 9/16 5th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.21 3/4 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-2-1 4th instant £7-2-4 5th instant
Silver London Ready 22 1/2 4th instant 22 5/8 5th instant
Silver London Forward 22 5/8 4th instant 22 3/4 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 50.00 5th instant 50 1/8 5th instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent 4th instant 7/8 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 mos 13/16 per cent 4th instant 13/16 per cent 5th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

New York Stock Exchange:—Firm.
New York Call Rate 1 per cent

Anaconda	10 7/8
U S Steel	33 3/4
G Motors	29 7/8
I Nickel	24 3/8
City Bank	20
Chase Bank	21 1/4
Socony	13 5/8
N Y Central	21 7/8
W U Teleg	34 1/2
Total business	1 million-229,000
Gold Influx	6.63 7/8
T T N Y/Paris	

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 4th October 335 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 73,245 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 40,664 bales.

Increase 32,581 bales

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool
Liverpool New York December 128 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 207/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.50 Rs. 75 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1935 207/8 New York May 12.41 Rs. 71 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2

PRODUCERS' POOL COTTON

46,189 Bales To Be Sold

LONDON, Oct. 5.

New York.—Cotton pool received hundred and twenty-four bids for total holding of 813 thousand bales but Manager, Johnston, announces that bids for only 46,189 bales will be accepted.—Reuter.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The local silver market ruled steady with a scattered buying but later on there was some long liquidation. Prices opened at Rs. 62-3 and advanced to Rs. 62-6 but later on declined to Rs. 62-4. Gold market was steady with a moderate business. Shanghai T T on London closed to-day at 1-5 1/2. New York Silver prices advanced 1/8 cent to 50 1/8 cents.

Ready silver	62 3 0
November settlement	62 4 0
December settlement	62 6 6
Ready gold	35 4 6
November settlement	35 5 0
December settlement	35 6 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 5.

December 0.97 3/8 plus 5/8c
May 0.97 7/8 plus 5/8c
July 0.93 1/4 plus 1.00

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Rapid Ups And Downs In Steel Shares

NEW HIGH LEVELS REACHED

The Board of the Stock Exchange has decided to keep the bazar closed on Monday and Tuesday for clearing purposes as the unprecedented extensive business done during the last month requires more time to prepare accounts. It is very likely that even in these two days all accounts will not be prepared and the market may remain closed on Wednesday. This explains the nature and extent of business which is being done at present in the Share Bazar. It is feared that there may be one defaulter while other two or three firms will pay up differences with some difficulties and the settlement will pass off smoothly.

There was further impressive buying to-day in Tata Steel shares which raised prices to new high levels. At the advance there was some profit-taking which resulted in rapid ups and downs but the closing prices were higher than yesterday. Hydro Electric shares ruled firm on continuous buying but later on there was some liquidation. Mill shares were active with improved demand. Bellapur shares attracted some liquidation while Indian Cement shares ruled easy on increased selling.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 420 and rose to Rs. 442 and closed at Rs. 426 while Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 97 and advanced to Rs. 101-4. At this level there was heavy selling which depressed prices to Rs. 96-8. A sharp rally followed active buying with prices going up to Rs. 100, but finally ordinary shares closed at Rs. 98-14.

Century shares closed at Rs. 319-6, Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 888, Kohinoor at Rs. 205, Nagpore at Rs. 306-4 and Swadeshi at Rs. 241-4. Bundi shares at Rs. 34-12 and Indian Cement shares declined to Rs. 476-4 from Rs. 487. Andhra shares closed at Rs. 1580 and Tata Powers declined to Rs. 1296-4 after touching Rs. 1310. Burma shares closed at Rs. 443-12 and Tata Steel Second Preference closed at Rs.. 173.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

100	Ahm Advance	315 0
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	888 12
250	Bradbury	110 0
100	Century	319 6
100	Central India	306 4
100	Colaba	133 12
100	Coorla	102 8
100	Crescent	7 0
250	Currim	5 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 6

Bombay Dyeing 895 890 888
Century 317 330 327 318 322
Central India 303 317 312 309 311
Colaba 135 133
Kohinoor 205 203 205
New Great 190 200 188 185 186
Simplex 96 98/2
Swadeshi 250 245 241
Bundi 35/4 34/12
Indian Cement 487 485 476
Tata Steel Defd 420 427 442 430 427 430 432 426
Tata Steel Ord 96 97 101 99/8 98/8 97/8 96/8 98/8 100 98/12
Bombay Steam 311 310
Bombay Burma 442 436 442 450 443
Tata Hydro 161/9 161
Andhra 1587 1583 1580
Tram 163/2 162/13
Tata Power 1300 1312 1287 1305 1295 1296

250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-9
100	Finlay	115 0
100	Gokak	175 0
1000	Hindustan	1.755 0
100	Indore	118 12
50	Kasturchand	0 8
100	Khatau	91 4
100	Kohinoor	205 0
250	Laxmi	828 12
100	Madhavji	10 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1,530 0
250	Model	79 6
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	186 4
100	Oosmanshahi	N72 8
100	Phoenix	310 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	98 2
100	Swadeshi	241 4
100	Swan	68 12
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1500 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	103 8
25-50	Central	33 6
500	Imp.	1548 12
125-500	Imp Contry	388 12
50-100	India	119 8
5	Union	5-1-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 12
70	Gwalior	96 0
250	Indian	476 4
40	Katni Df.	1185 0
100	Katni Ord.	348 12
75	Okha	200 0
10	Punjab	25 14
100	Shahabad	365 0
70	United	83 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 14
15-75	New India	37 10
200	Oriental	3810 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	182 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1580 0
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bom. Tram	162 13
100	Bom Suburban	157 0
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	161 4
1000	Tata Power	1296 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	765 0
100	Amr. Patty	121 4
100	C Province	88 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	85 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	760 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	42 0
30	Tata Steel Def	426 4
75	Tata Steel Ord	98 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	227 8
50	Belapur Sugar	248 12
250	Bom. Steam	310 0
125	Bom Burma	443 12
50	Bom. Burma Contry	148 12
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	5-2-0
50	Bombay Telephone	113 8
100	Ind Bleaching	156 4
100	Ind. Radio Df.	530 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	472 8
1000	Port Canning	607 8
15	Scindia	14 0
30	Tata Construction	82 0
25	Tata Oil	19 4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Vly XD	1,310 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram	80 0
5	p c Central India	506 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 10
7½	p.c Tata Power	1335 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 0
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

... SHARES TENDERED

Out of the total of 85,473 shares tendered for delivery in October Settlement account through the Clearing House of the Stock Exchange, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	496
Bundi	17580
Belapur	2400
Bombay-Burma	1088
Bombay Steamer	438
Bombay Tele	2190
Century	852
Colaba	1285
Dyeing	510
Gokak	590
Indian Cement	1073
Kohinoor	1190
Katni Cement	380
Nagpur	733
Punjab Cement	11780
Shahabad	961
Shivrajpur	4250
Swadeshi	836
Tata Const.	3035
Tata Steel Or.	20370
Tata Steel Def.	3958
Tata Hydro	2231
Tata Power	851
Tram	3765

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 6.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/12/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/13
4 per cent 1960/70 107/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/9

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 99/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/8
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 per cent 1935 102/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/5
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 103/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/2
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 124/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 91-13 and ruled quiet but steady.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 14, 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 27, 1353
Parsi: Ardibehesht 1, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Sunset: 6h. 24m
High Water: 11-03, 23-38
Low Water: 4-50, 17-15
15 Miles Cycle Race: Oval, 6-45 a.m.
Municipal Scout Day Celebration, Gilder Tank Building, 5-10 p.m.

MONDAY, October 8.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 9.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 2-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 10

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 11

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Legislative Assembly elections: Nomination of candidates.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Lisbon Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 5th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th October.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY

Under the auspices of the Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) to welcome Messrs. Bukhari, R G. Karadkar and Meenakshi Karadkar.

KANCHANGAVARI MASTERNITY HOME

During the quarter ending 30-9-34, 310 patients were treated for delivery and donations were received by it for which, the members of its managing committee convey their thanks to the donors.

MOTHERLAND'S YOUTH SOCIETY

The General Meeting of the Motherland's Youth Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Maratha High School Hall, Swadeshi Mills compound near Opera House Tram Terminus, to adopt and pass the Report and Balance-Sheet ending the year 1933/1934, elect Office-bearers and auditors for the ensuing year, and if necessary, amend, alter or modify the rules of the Constitution.

SATYA SAMAJ

A lecture under the auspices of the "Satya Samaj" will be given to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hirabaug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, by Pt. Darbarilalji Nyatjatra M. Kashinath. The subject of Lecture is "The Truth and its utility in Practical Life.

"CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC."

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given in the Damodar Hall of the Working Men's Institute Social Service League, near Parel Tram Terminus to-day (Sunday) from 9 to 11 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Krishnarao Tendulkar.

SCOUT DAY CELEBRATION

The Asst. District Commissioner, Municipal Scouts, Bombay writes:—The function of Scout Day Celebration will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Gilder Tank Building Hall, Lamington Road.

ARYA SAMAJ GIRGAUM

There will be a public meeting to protest the so-called reform marriages in the Arya Samaj Mandir Kakadwadi Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Paradhubhai Sharma, Pt. Oghale, Pt. Vijayshankarji will speak.

CHINCHPOKALI ARYA SAMAJ.

Pt. Laxmanrao Oghale will conduct the Geeta Class in the Reading Room of Bharatiya Tarun Sangh Bawla Bldg Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokali at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The replay of the final of the Satiranjan Memorial Sheild Foot-Ball Tournament between The Bombay Portuguses Association and the Eagles United will be played to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. at the Bengal Club ground at Parel.

The closing date for entries for The Hindustan Cup Foot-Ball tournament (knock-out) have now been postponed to Thursday October 11, and the games will commence on Sunday the 14th October. The Tournament is open to all civilian teams in the Bombay Presidency. Entries may be sent to the Ag. Hon. Secretary, I.F.L., 26, Jer Mansion, Dadar, Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Chu-Chin-Chow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Operator 13" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Naughty Girl" Time as usual
CAPITOL—"Deluge" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"The Scarlet Empress" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Affairs of Cellini" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Alibaba and 40 Thieves". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bulbul-E-Paristan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Nanand-Bhojai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Lure of the City" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
PALACE—"The Cat and the Fiddle" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Frankenstein" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Hurricane Express" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Setu-Bandhan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-to-day at 2-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Popular songs. 11-30 a. m. Jos Ghisleri and His Orchestra, (relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel). 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 7-45 p.m. Indian Programme of light and instrumental music. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi 9 p.m. Time signal. Weather and other news. 9-15 p m. The M. V. "Victoria" Sextet. 10-15 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. A Harvest Thanksgiving Service, conducted by the Rev. E. L. M. Allen; relayed from Edenbridge Parish Church. 8-30 p.m. The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell, from a Birmingham studio. 9 p.m. The Microphone visits the Nottingham Goose Fair. 9-20 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra, with Diana Clare. 10 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 10-30 p.m. A summary of the week's news. 10-45 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell (contd.). 11 p.m. A violin recital by Renee Chemet.

TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

There will be a meeting of parents of the Montessori Department of the School to-day (Sunday) from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. The exhibition of the children's work will be open to the public on hour from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. only.

ANTI-COMMUNAL LEAGUE

A meeting of the Anti-Communal League, Bombay Branch, will be held at Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha's residence, Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 6-00 p.m.

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Neighbourhood Hall (near Old Parsi Statue) to consider the alleged maladministration of "The Haji Ali Shah's Durgah" by the present Trustees and their attitude, when several prominent speakers will address the meeting. Mr. Syed Munawar Syed Ishaq will preside.

OLD STUDENTS UNION, RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL

The Annual General Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the union.

SIR C. JEHANGIR TO SPEAK.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, will deliver an address on "Our Future" at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to-day Sunday, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Govindrao, B. Pradhan will preside.

PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. SECOND WEEK

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

From "F" Ward

The Joint Hon. Secretary of "F" Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

Messrs. B. G. Karekar, L. V. Kondaye, M. V. Kulkarni, D. J. Athalye and S. B. Mhadeshwar having withdrawn their candidates for election as delegates to the 48th Indian National Congress from the "F" Ward, the following three have been returned unopposed as delegates:—Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami (Socialist), Sjt. R. K. Kerkar and Sjt. B. J. Devrukhkar (Harijan).

From Mandvi

The elections of Delegates 48th Indian National Congress of Mandvi Congress Committee will take place today (Sunday) at the Multani Malharbai Hall Barbhaya Moholla.

The polling will be kept open from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Mr. Laxmichand Virji Lahasia is elected as a Polling Officer.

For the three seats of Delegates from Mandvi Ward, the following eight candidates will contest the elections. (1) Dhirajram K. Bhatt (2) Mavajibhai Gordhandas; (3) Narbheram Popat; (4) Dhaawant Shroff; (5) Mohanlal Panachand; (6) Halim L Darbar; (7) Girdharlal Japee; (8) J Khusaldas.

The following five candidates have resigned.

(1) Sjt. Dhirajram K. Bhatt; (2) Mavajibhai Gordhandas; (3) Mohanlal P. Shah; (4) Girdharlal Japee; (5) J. Khusaldas.

From "C" Ward

The Delegates' Election of the "C" Ward District will be held to-day (Sunday) from 8-0 a.m. to 12-0 a.m. and from 2-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kolbhat Lane.

The following are the candidates from the Ward.

1 Nagindas T. Master.
2 Ganpatishanker Desai.
3 Vithaldas Jerajani.
4 Manibhai Desai.
5 Dr. Bhasker Patel.
6 Gajendranath Sharman.
7 Jethmal Narandas.
8 Ratansey Jetha.
9 Dwarkadas Sunderdas.
10 Pannalal Chinai.
11 Bhagwandas Kapadia.
12 Jayant Dalal.
13 Kavi Nand.
14 Revashanker Gor
15 Navroji Mamanji.
16 Vrajlal Raichand.

Sjt. Raman Choksey and Lalji Asar have been appointed as the polling officers and Messrs. Ratansey Champsey, Chandulal Modi, Chandulal Shah, Nagardas Chhaganlal and Haridas Bhatia as the Scrutineers.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHAD

To-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m (S.T.) in the Fort Arya Samaj, Frere Road, Pt. Ramchandra Sidhantalankar will deliver religious discourse on Upanishad.

SARDAR VISITS GIRGAUM KHADI WORKS.

President Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel paid a visit to Khadi Printing and Dyeing works at Girgaum Back Road on the auspicious day of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday (Rantia Barash). He paid a tribute to the patriotic activities of the trustees.

BENGAL CLUB.

The President and members of the Bengal Club will be At Home to the Hon. Mr. Justice K. C. Sen, Mr. P. Mitra, and Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukherjee at the Ramchandra Bhatt High School premises, near the Bengal Club. to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH

The Silver Jubilee of the Sangh will be celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge (French Bridge) to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, will preside.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Tarun Mandal Sjt. Jamnadas, M. Mehta will deliver a lecture on "Internationalism" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Dilkush Bungalow, Ghod Bunder Road.

QUARANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the quaranic society, Professor Zahurraddin Ahmed will deliver lecture in Urdu on quaran every Sunday in the Unjuman Islam High School (ground floor) at Bori Bunder from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) including to-day (Sunday) also.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. S. V. Phadnis will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Marathi.

THE DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION

The Bi-annual General Meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the New Bombay Education Society's High School Hall at Thakurdwar, Bombay 2, to receive and adopt the Bi-annual Report and to elect new Managing Committee etc.

GAUDIYA MATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. P. Tirtha Maharaj of London Gaudiya Math will deliver a lecture in English on "Swadharma" in the Math premises at Procter Road, Chotani Building to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the above society Mr. Mohamed Hussain Jaffer Davji will deliver a lecture on "Sure-Hamd" at Library Hall Palagali Bombay 9, to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jafferbhoy Hajibhoy Laljee will preside.

Appa Saheb, son of the Chief of Aundh, left; for England by Saturday's Mail Boat to study for the Bar. Photo shows the Chief in the centre; on his left is Appa Saheb, with hat in hand.

LAST DAY OF GANDHI-JAYANTI

Make It Historic In Khadi Sales

The Agent, A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch, writes:—

To-day Khadi Sales started by the A.I.S.A. on the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti celebration will be over.

This is the final day for the sales of Khadi Hundies.

Probably none of the Khadi Workers or voluntters could approach you still. Without waiting for their call now pay a visit to any of the A. I. S. A. certified Khadi Bhandars in the city and suburbs and make your purchases of Khadi and Khadi Hundies on the occasion of Jayanti. Thus make the last day of Gandhi Jayanti a historic day in Khadi Sales.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN DADAR

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.)

Under the auspices of the B.P.CC.. and 'G' Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day, (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Shivaji Park, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, to celebrate "Gandhi Jayanti". Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Sjt. Patil will address the gathering.

'Shock Brigade' Training Camp

The Opening ceremony of the Shock Brigade Training Camp will be performed by Sjt. Purushotamdas Tricumdas at the Jinnah Hall to-day (Sunday) at 10 p.m. (S. T.). Those cadets who are selected for the Shock Brigade are required to be present at the place at 9-45 p.m. sharp with their beddings and other requirements as per instructions.

Medical examination of 'D' Ward Cadets will take place on Monday the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

Inspection Of Band Corps

The G. O. C. will inspect the student's training class at Kapole Boarding House, Matunga, B. B. and C. I. Railway, at 3 p.m. on Monday the 8th instant. The G.O.C., will inspect the Band Corps of the Reception Committee to-day (Sunday,) at 8-30 p.m. at Jain Vyayamshalla, Madhav Baug.

Route March On Monday

There will be a general route march of officers and cadets under training of the Volunteers Force of the Congress Reception Committee on Monday (8th instant) at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.). All are required to be present at the Congress House at 6-20 a.m. punctupally.

Enrolling To Close On Friday

After Friday the 12th instant enrolment to the volunteer force of the Congress Reception Committee will be closed. Those who desire to serve the ensuing Session of the Congress as volunteers but have not yet filled in the prescribed forms are required to do so before the 12th instant. The forms can be had at the different recruiting centres in the different wards or at the Captain's Cabin at the Congress House. A special training class will be opened for those who join within the time prescribed.

PRESIDENT-ELECT To Arrive On 21st

(Through the Publicity Bureau).

It was previously announced that the President-elect of the Congress will arrive in Bombay on the 22nd instant. But it was suggested that it will be better if the President-elect would go over to Bombay on Sunday the 21st instant. The President's Reception Arrangements Sub-Committee therefore requested the President-elect to agree to the desire of the people, and we are happy to announce that he has consented to go over to Bombay on the 21st instant. Sunday being a public holiday citizens, we hope, will flock in thousands to accord a right royal reception to the President-elect of the Congress.

ALLEGED GAMING HOUSE RAIDED

8 Persons Taken Into Custody In Girgaum

The Maharbouri Police carried out a successful raid on an alleged gambling den in Kandewadi off Girgaum Road at 9 p m on Saturday and arrested 8 persons including the alleged keeper of the gaming house.

The raid was conducted by Deputy Insqector deSa and Sub-Inspector Patanwar, in a Hindu tea shop known as "Krishna Vijaya Hotel."

The police seized a number of satta slips, marked coins and some cash.

Dr. Hamid's Appeal To Electorate

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Oct. 6.

Dr. Hamid arrived here yesterday in connection with his Assembly election. He addressed a huge meeting of Musalmans yesterday night and appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity. He said the Congress wants to safeguard the rights of the Musalmans fully. He met many prominent local leaders who promised him their support. He has also visited Nasik, Deolali, Pimpalgaon, Chandor and Malegaon.

MELBOURNE RACE PASSENGER SERVICE

ALLAHABAD, October 5.

In connection with Melbourne Air Race, the Indian National Airways will run a passenger service between Cawnpur, Lucknow and Allahabad from the 19th to 23rd October.—A.P.

MANDVI TRAINING CLASS-INSPECTION

The G.O.C. of the Volunteer Force of the Congress Reception Committee will inspect the Mandvi Training Class at Daryasthan Gully, at 10 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

The G.O.C. will also inspect the Band Corps of the Volunteer Force to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jain Vyayamshalla, Madhav Baug.

It is likely that besides the October session of the Madras Legislative Council there will be another session before the end of this year.

GIVE CHANCE TO SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 1.)

leaders and not Socialists who were "undoing 20 year's work" among the peasants.

Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari, in the course of a long speech, referred to the origin and development of the Congress Socialist movement in Bombay. The demand for independence, he said, was not the demand of the upper classes. It was the demand of the masses. The Congress Socialist Party was wedded to the policy of the liberation of the masses and unlike Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Aney, who openly revolted against the Congress, they chose to remain within the Congress.

SOCIALISTS' BOAST.

The Congress had not been able, notwithstanding its continued efforts for 50 years, to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. It failed because certain leaders made communalism the basis of their political leadership. But the Socialists had put forward a programme which would unite the Hindu and the Muslim masses in their demand for bread, and freedom from exploitation. "To say we have no programme or that we are indulging in loose talk, is, to indulge in loose talk", said Mr. Ansari. (Cheers).

The speaker further said that the objective of the Indian National Congress was complete Independence, and when the masses became conscious of their own power, not even the leaders of the Congress could stop them.

Concluding, the speaker said that the Congress Socialist Party wanted to show what independence it was fighting for, and asked the audience not to follow blindly the statements and speeches of the Congress leaders, but to understand them correctly and come to honest conclusions.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas said the primary issue before the Congress was to strengthen and consolidate its ranks, and to remove demoralization that had crept into it. That could not be done by turning the spinning wheel round and round, for in that case the Congress would only devolve into an All-India Spinning Association. The economic value of Khaddar could not be denied, but that work should be carried on by a separate institution.

DON'T BE DAUNTED BY REVERSES.

The reverses the Congress had met with in the recent struggle, continued the speaker, should not lead people to a counsel of despair. In any national struggle, however, well-conducted they may be, reverses were bound to be. But that should lead people to a greater and final battle with the forces of Imperialism.

Condemning the Congress Parliamentary Board, the speaker asserted that that Board would not be able to do anything in the Assembly. It would be in a minority in the Assembly, and despite its opposition the White Paper would be passed. Then the Government would say that the country was in favour of the White Paper. Besides, in any political struggle, the country could not go back on its policy. If perchance the Congress Parliamentary Board got a hearing from the country, and got its programme adopted then it would become the greatest allies of the Government for sometime to come. And for this reason, Mr. Tricumdas said that it was in the best interests of the country to scrap the Congress Parliamentary Board and adopt the Socialist programme. The speaker also hoped that the delegates who yere going for the next Congress Session would consider this question, and would not be misled by such highsounding phrases as had been used by the supporters of the Parliamentary Board, as well as the attacks made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel without knowing what Socialism was.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan pointed out that the next Congress Session should, in unmistakable terms, explain the true meaning of complete independence.

NO BLIND FOLLOWING.

Mr. C. K. Narain Swami said that the fundamental problem of the Congress had been relegated isto the back-ground by the adoption of the programme of the Congress Parliamentary Board. He was not for blind following of great personalities, but was for a creed that would bring about the economic emancipation of the masses.

BARODA MOURNS ROYAL DEATH

Sampatrao Passes Away At Ripe Age

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 5.

Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, brother of His Highness Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda died yesterday night after a protracted illness, at the ripe age. At ten in the morning, to-day the body was taken in Royal Procession. Officials and Citizens attended the mourning procession, which was headed by cavalry and infantry. All Government offices and public institutions were closed, as mark of respect for the departed soul. After the recent demises of ex-Naib Dewan, Ambegaokar and Nagarsheth Dahyabhai, Haribhakt, Baroda has suffered this Third loss by the demise of Sampatrao Gaekwar. His Highness who is in London is informed.

Suburban Congress Delegates

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, October 5.

At the meeting of the executive of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee held last evening, the result of the election for the suburban delegates to the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay was announced.

Shrimati Dahiben Desai and Sjts. Devchand Bhagwanji and Markandrai Mehta were declared duly elected.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE

It was further decided to appoint a committee of Messrs. Jabirali, B G Khar and Parmanand Kapadia to inquire into the allegations of fraud at the Ghatkopar polling booth made by a defeated candidate and to submit its report within a fortnight

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

Inter-Varsity Cricket Tourney For India

(By J. C. Maitra)

INTER-UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP

It was announced some time ago that a scheme had been drawn up for the Inter-University championship and would be discussed by the Board of Control for cricket in India in the near future. It was also stated that Mr. Ardeshir D Bahira of Bombay, a vice-Patron of the Cricket Club of India, had offered a distinctive trophy for this championship. The Tournament is due to commence next year. This new move of the Board of Control is welcome to the student community all over India. In fact, a tournament of this kind was long over due. I hope the Board of Control will come out with their cut and dried scheme ere long.

DUTY OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BOARD FOR SPORTS

Bombay is fairly well-organized in matters of school and college cricket and there is little doubt that it will hold its own against all comers in India. But I should not be too confident of our strength. Other provinces are fast making headway, and they are sure to make proper preparations to fight for the prestige of their "alma mater" with all their strength and skill. It is, therefore, necessary that our schools and colleges should make every effort to give the best possible coaching and training to their promising boys. In this respect, the University Board for sports can be of immense help. I hope they will not shirk their duty on the plea of financial bankruptcy or something of that kind.

HARRIS SHIELD TOURNAMENT DEBACLE

A serious debacle in the Inter-Schools Cricket Tournament, called the Harris Shield Tournament, has been brought to my notice. In the match between Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School and Bai Kavibai High School, it is said that the father of two of the boys in the latter team, one of them was also the Captain of his side, was appointed umpire. It so happened that the former team had only six runs to make to win the match, with three wickets in hand. At this stage, the umpire gave two l.b.w: decisions against the Da Silva High School, which the latter claim, was primarily responsible for their downfall.

The authorities of the Da Silva High School I understand, have lodged a protest with the Tournament Committee on the ground that a person who is intimately connected with the members of one of the teams, should not have been asked to officiate in that match. As the matter is still "sub-judice," I do not wish to make any comment on the merits of the case.

URGENT NECESSITY FOR AN UMPIRES ASSOCIATION

In my previous articles, I have stressed the urgent necessity of forming an umpires Association. But so far. I have not heard of any serious step taken in this behalf. Mere talks here and there will not carry the question far. I should like the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency (proper) Cricket Association to take the initiative in the matter. Unless and until a regular Association is formed and properly certified umpires are appointed to officiate and rules concerning their appointments and conduct are framed, debacles like the one mentioned above are bound to crop up.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY TEAM

A few days ago, a team from the Aligarh Muslim University visited this city. They gained a victory in one match, and drew in two others. It is a pity that the Aligarh authorities sent out a team so far away from home without arranging an adequate number of fixtures. In a city like Bombay where they could have had plenty of interesting engagements, they had to go away satisfied with one College and two Gymkhana matches.

"LEG-THEORY" CAUSED A FRIGHT TO ISLAM GYMKHANA

It must be freely admitted that the present team was nothing like the teams that have visited this city before. Nonetheless, they gave a big fight to the Islam Gymkhana by skittling them out in the first venture for a paltry 76. Saffi captured three wickets for five runs Iftikhar two for 8, and Saeed 4 for 34. Leg-theory played a predominant part in the massacre of the Gymkhana batsmen Their fielding was deplorably poor or Baporia and Ismail could not have remained unbeaten to collect 156 and 105 respectively, and incidentally help to draw the match.

THE STAR BATSMAN OF THE TEAM

Iftikhar, an old boy of the university proved to be the outstanding player of the team. He has a good repertoire of strokes with a strong defence. Against the Islam Gymkhana, he scored 103 (not out) and against the Hindu Gymkhana, he compiled 102 without giving any chance whatever. He is a good fielder and a useful change bowler. I should not be surprised if he is invited to play in the trial matches to qualify for he Quadrangular team

CHANGING BOWLERS AFTER TWO OVERS

Their score of 240 against the Hindu Gymkhana was rather flattering to the tourists. Dropped catches gave them many a lease of life, and fielding generally was much below par. To add to these deficiencies, the Gymkhana Captain, Champak Mehta, tried the novel method of changing bowlers at every two overs—Never allowing them to get into their form! The Score 334 for 7 wickets was equally flattering to the Hindus. Their scores G. L Patil (115) and Bidaye (56), waded through a heap of dropped catches before they finally reached their destination

AN ENGLISH WOMEN'S TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

Some time ago we had heard of an Indian women's team which is to visit Australia next cold weather. We have not heard any thing further about it. I hope the promoters of the tour will give out to the world the personnel of the team, their qualifications, etc. As we are all in the dark about it all the details will undoubtedly give us an interesting reading.

While the Indian team is still in embryo. An English women's team has been actually selected and will embark for Australia on the 19th instant. The team is as follows:—Miss E. Archdale (Captain) Miss E A Snowball (vice-Captain and wicket-keeper), Miss M Maclagan Miss Hide Miss J E Partridge Miss M F Taylor Miss D M Turner, Miss J Liebert, Miss C Valentine (Sister of B H Valentine, the Kent vice-Captain) Miss D Spear Miss G A Morgan Miss N Burleston, Miss M E Child Miss M Richards and Miss E. Green.

In addition to three Test Matches, the last one to be played to a finish, they have arranged four two-day matches, at Freemantle, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. Cricket fans all over the world will await with interest for the results of these matches.

First Match Of Inter-Provincial Cricket

Northern India Makes 146, And Sind XI Replies With 114

Scores at a glance:—

N. India (1st Innings)	*146*
N. India (2nd Innings) for nil	*22*
Sind XI (1st Innings)	*114*

KARACHI, Oct. 6.

A moderate crowd watched the first match of the Inter-provincial cricket contest between Sind XI and the Northern India team.

The following constituted the teams:—

Sind XI:—Gulam Mahomed (Captain), Naoomal, M J Mobed, S M Palsetia, Captain Blakeney, J. Harris, B. D. Shankar, Shridar, M. Ibrahim, Abbas Khan and A. Aziz.

Northern India:—S. M. Nissar (Captain), Dilawar Hussain, Baqa Jilani Agaraza, Hayibullah, Munilal, Khadim Hussain, Amir Hussain, Mahomed Saeed, Ramprakash and Mubarak Ali.

Nissar correctly judged the spin of the coin and elected to bat. The visitors opened with Munilal and Amir Hussain to the bowling of Gulam Mahomed and Palsetia. The first scoring shot of the day was from Munilal who delightfully cut the home skipper to the ropes.

He repeated the same stroke in the next over of Gulam Mahomed. Steering single through the gully and leg-gliding Palsetia for two, the Punjab University captain hoisted the first decade on the board after 15 minutes' play. Palsetia bowling round the wicket tied up the batsmen. Amir Hussain started very shakily, practically giving no assistance to his partner, who did all the scoring. The visitors lost their first wicket after 25 minutes' play. Amir Hussain trying to nibble Palsetia's outswinger refused to connect the bowler making a successful appeal to leg-before (12-1-0).

Agaraza joined Munilal soon, getting life when he was dropped by Ibrahim in the slips.

FIRST BOWLING CHANGE

The first bowling change brought immediate effect. Munilal was shaping well but was dismissed having given a brilliant single-handed high catch in the second slip to Palsetia, off Harris (12-2-11).

With 2 wickets down within 30 minutes, Dilawar Hussain filled the vacancy when another disaster overtook the visitors. Dilawar giving a late start had his partner run out)13-3-1). When Mahomed Saeed joined the Vice-Captain, singles were stolen. Soon after, Harris with a good length-ball uprooted Dilawar's wicket (19-4-6).

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

With 4 wickets down, within 45 minutes of the start, the visitors had a gloomy outlook. Bajaj Jilani was then associated with Mahomed Saeed the score being 21 Saeed 2, Jilani nil.

That the visitors lacked understanding was soon apparent when a bad call by Jilani sent Saeed to the pavilion for an addition of two runs (21-5-2). Cheers greeted the entry of Ramprakash, the babe of the visiting team, whose association with Jilani was responsible for a bright spell of cricket. Crisp and confident hitting by the pair extricated the visitors from the tighest corner. The high level of Karachi fielding cramped the offside scoring strokes of the visitors.

With an analysis of 8 overs, 2 maidens, 11 runs and 2 wickets. Harris shut off Shridhar from relieving him.

Baja Jilani's conquering career soon terminated when he was given leg-before off Shridhar, (43-6-5).

Nissar stepped in, opened out and telegraphed 50 after 90 minutes' play. Naoomal's first over was treated with great respect by Ramprakash who conceded a maiden. Naoomal's googlies held no terror to Nissar who faced him fearlessly, but Naoomal met with success, Ramprakash spooning the ball in the slips to Harris (65-7-22).

Ramprakash gave a sparkling exhibition faultless cricket the score being no indication of the play. All his scores came in singles and twos except a single four.

At 71 Nissar skied Naoomal at deep mid-off, where Blakeney dropped him.

NISSAR'S HURRICAN HITTING

Nissar mishitting Naoomal again was dropped by Ibrahim. With Nissar hitting, Khadim Hussain concentrated on the defence. Nissar dancing for yards, gloriously lifted Naoomal at long-off for six and soon after pulled him straight for a four. Runs flowed freely from Nissar's bat who with another six off Gulam Mahomed, and two, sent 100 on the score board after the play had progressed for 2 hours 10 minutes.

Naoomal proving costly was taken away in favour of Ibrahim, but Nissar continued his fireworks unabated.

Khadi Hussain deserted his partner when he was caught behind the wicket off Gulam Mahomed (108-8-11). The seventh wicket partnership lasting 32 minutes and yielding 43 runs had pulled the game out of fire.

Habibullah gave a hot chance which Harris refused to accept. Nissar with a single to complete his individual 50 was completely beaten by an off-break, Gulam Mahomed, Aziz making no mistake behind the wicket (124-9-49). Nissar had indulged in hurricane hitting and given two chances. He hit 2 sixes and 2 fours. With the score at 128 the stumps were drawn for lunch, Habibullah 11, Mubarakali nil, Extras 13, Total for 9 wickets 128.

146 ALL OUT

The visitors' first innings soon terminated Palsetia claiming the next victim Habibullah, caught behind the wicket (146-10-22). Mubarakali remained unbeaten with 8.

Sind XI's First Knock

The Sind Eleven opened their first nock at 2-35 with Shanker B. D. and Abdul Aziz, Nissar and Baqa Jilani taking charge of the attack. Nissar bowled three overs with terrific speed.

Baqa Jilani drew first blood, beating Shanker B. D. with a break-ball, the Umpire upholding the leg-before appeal (9-1-7).

After five overs, Khadim Hussain replaced Nissar. A running catch by Munilal off Baqa Jilani, dismissed Abbaskhan (22-2-0).

Naoomal filling the breach immediately broke the duck steering a single through the slips, but another disaster overcame the Sind XI within 50 minutes of the start, Aziz giving a sitter, into Amir Hussain's hands off Baka Jilani (25-3-16).

The next wicket was witnout addition to the score. Baqa Jilani in the same over made a successful appeal against Gulam Mahomed (25-4-0). Baqa Jilani's analysis now was 7 overs, 3 maidens, 12 runs and 4 wickets.

The local team met with a further disaster when Baqa Jilani added one more wicket to his bag. Blakeney yielded a dolly catch to Munilal (27-5-1).

5 WKTS. IN 1 HOUR

Thus five wickets had fallen within an hour when Mobed joined Naoomal. Mobed and Nacomal settled down, and when the game appeared at the turning the corner, Nissar captured the first wicket. Mobed snicked a fast ball which Dilawar held behind the wicket (40-6-4). After a brilliant speli of bowling of 10 overs, 5 maidens, 16 runs and 5 wickets, Baqa Jilani stood by, giving place to Mubarakali. 85 minutes play produced 50 runs. The Shridhar-Naoomal partnership carried the score to 75 for 6 when the tea interval called. Nacomal 27 (batting), Shridhar 11 (batting), extras 9, total 75 for 6 wickets.

The first over after tea saw the downfall of another wicket. Shridhar was caught low in the slips, by Mohamed Saeed, off Baqa Jilani (75-7-11). Jilani capturing the seventh wicket succeeded in sending Harris to the pavilion with a single run.

Nissar rolled on the ground to catch the outgoing batsman in the slips (81-8-1). Naoomal was playing the stolidest game, but none of his partners gave him assistance. A lightning straight delivery by Nissar whipped the bails of Naoomal, when the score was 99 (99-9-40).

Naoomal played attractive cricket. 24 runs were collected in fours. At 5-5 p.m., the century was hoisted. Ibrahim, the last batsman, indulged in bright hitting. Nissar placed fieldsmen on the outfield, when Palsetia emulated his partner. Ibrahim was twice missed. Nissar completed his day's havoc, capturing Palsetia's wicket 114-10-14).

The Sind Eleven's first innings ended at 5-15.

The innings lasted exactly 100 minutes.

VISITORS' SECOND KNOCK.

With a lead of 32 runs the visitors entered their second knock at 5-30 p.m. with Munilal and Amirhusain who remained unseparated when the stumps were drawn for the day.

Knight At Arms Wins Willingdon Cup

Bowley Rides Artistic Finish On Crusty

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The weather was warm and sultry at Poona on Saturday, and the attendance again fell below expectations. Favourites failed in most of the events but the sport was nevertheless exciting. Marrable who has been out of luck, is fast regaining his confidence and was the only jockey to ride two winners.

A thrilling finish in the Ebor Handicap saw Bowley at his best. The veteran rider steered Crusty in masterly fashion to defeat Superlative, the favourite.

Lady Brendan Wins

The consistent Lady Brendan won the Curzon Plate without turning a hair from Connemara Rose and Cavern. Robinson attempted to spring a surprise with Nijinski, but Prince Aly Khan's gelding was beaten out of a place by Cavern.

Obaid's strong handling was mainly responsible for the success of Baharnoor in the Hopeful Plate. Vita put up a bold front and nearly upset the favourite near home.

With Raffaele riding a waiting race Greek Glen displayed sound staying powers to annex the October Plate. Phare proved troublesome and had he beaten Mr. Diamond's horse, Marrable would have obtained a treble.

Old De Beers II had to go all out to win the Caledonian Selling Handicap from Meredian and Uptojinks. The last named got away slowly and made up ground in fine style.

Knight At Arms Leads All Way.

Perhaps the most surprising result of the day was the victory of Knight at Arms in the Willingdon Cup. The latter's stablemate Rosette was better fancied, but the Son of Quarryman went to the front and easily resisted the challenge of Honeydew.

The three divisions of the Holkar Plate were taken by Dhubooh, Farhan Pasha and English Star. Mahoot who ran second to Farhan Pasha was rightly disqualified for interference.

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's DHUBOOH 8-3, Appoo 1

Mr. J.A. Wadia's HAVANA 8-2, Mustafir 2

Mr. A.I. Begmahomed's STREPHON 8-6, Bala Balai 3

Mr. P.R. Kering's Nayib al Muluk 8-2, Kasim Hassan 4

Won by head, head and three lengths.

Time: 1min. 39·1|5secs.

All ran.

Favourite: Nayib al Muluk.

Tote paid for win Rs. 25; Rs. 10-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 57-8 for places.

Trained by: Nassar Hassan.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

Mr. Basheer Bahomed's FARHAN PASHA, 8-10, Northmore 1

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's COPPER KING II, 9-0, Evans 2

Mr. Jassim Mahomed's NO LIMIT, 8-2, Simmons 3

Messrs. A. R. A. Wahab and Hamad Muhammad's MAHOOT, 8-9, Selby 4

Won by short head, 2 lengths, and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 38-4|5secs.

All ran.

Favourite: Copper King II (Bracket).

Tote paid for win Rs. 52; Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

Trained by: H.M. Mahomed.

Mahoot came second, but was disqualified for interference.

3rd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

Messrs. A.R.A. Wahab and Hamad Mohammad's ENGLISH STAR 8-2, Dillon 1

Mr. A. Higgins' FAUST 8-2, Raeffale 2

Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's MOSUL KING 8-9, Simmons 3

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Pailazaman 9-3. Subbaya 4

Won by neck; 3 lengths, head

Time: 1 minute 38 3|5 secs.

Not run:—Saint Fortunat (9-3); Taj Saud (8-10) and Nayazi (8-9).

Favourite: Mal Allah.

Tote: Rs. 67 for win; and Rs. 22, Rs 52 and Rs 99 for places.

Trained by: Imamdin.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 500, presented by H.E. the Viceroy and Rs. 5,100 from the Fund, Winner, the Cup and Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS, 8-2, Marrable 1

H. H. The Viceroy's HONEYDEW, 9-2, Walker 2

Mr. Eve's ROSETTE, 9-2, Brace 3

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE-WATER, 9-1, Obaid 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 3-1|2 lengths and 1 2 length.

Time: 2 mins. 40-2|5 secs.

All ran.

Favourite: Honeydew.

Tote paid Rs 13-8 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE CALEDONIAN SELLING HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mr. Kelso's DE BEERS II, 8-7, Marrable 1

Mr. J E. Malon's MEREDIAN, 8-8, T. Hill 2

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's UPTOJINKS, 7-13 Dillon 3

Mr. M. C. Patel's THAXTED, 7-0, Pardsingh, ... 4

Won by short head; short head and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 43-3|5 secs.

All ran.

Favourite: Miss Mount.

Tote paid Rs. 52-8 for win; and Rs. 13, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE OCTOBER PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN, 8-4, Raffaele 1

Mr. Kelso's PHARE, 8-2, Marrable 2

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's FORMER, 8-7, Obaid 3

Mr. M. Sevedjian's Belle Legend, 8-10, Walker 4

Not run:—Cash Sweep 7-7, Galloping Major 9-2, Bridgethorn 8-10, Golden Trail 7-11.

Won by neck, 1|2 length, shorthead.

Time: 1 min. 42 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 16-8, Rs 14 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

7th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,250; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses which have not won, after 1st January, 1933, a race value Rs. 5,000, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. A I Begmahomed's CRUSTY, 8-10, Bowley 1

Mr. Eve's SUPERLATIVE, 7-11, Brace 2

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WINNOCK BUNKER, 7-0, Graham 3

Mr. Diamond's Galloping Major, 7-10, Rafaele 4

All ran.

Won by short-head, 4 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time:—2 min. 8 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by G. H. Khan.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDAN, 8-7, Little 1

H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's CONNEMARA ROSE, 8-3, Stead 2

Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN, 8-11, Selby 3

Prince Aly Khan's Nijinski, 7-11, Dillon 4

Not run:—Glen Gowan 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 13 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's BAHARNOOR, 8-11, Obaid 1

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's VITA, 7-4, Simmons 2

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MADHI, 8-6, Selby 3

The Chief of Miraj, Jnr.'s Khumayssa, 8-5, Forsyth .. 4

Not run:—The Viceroy 8-9, Kanda 8-5.

Tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Winner Trained by Ahmed Abbas.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS WIN ROVERS CUP

York And Lancs Defeated By Six Goals To One

By winning the Rovers Cup, the Sherwood Foresters earned the unique distinction of bagging every important trophy in India, including the Durand Cup, the I.F.A. Shield, and Murree Brewery Cup. This is a record of which any team may well be proud. The Foresters had left the Rovers Cup till the last and they should consider themselves fortunate in winning it just before they are due to leave the shores of India. From the form which they showed in the Harwood League, even their staunchest supporters could not have predicted a victory for them in the Rovers Cup. But they suddenly sprang into form during the Tournament and defeated some of the most formidable teams competing in it When they defeated the holders, the King's Regiment, by three goals to nil, a victory for them in the final was a foregone conclusion.

YORK AND LANCS, AN UNEQUAL MATCH

York and Lancs Regiment had more or less an easy passage into the final. Had they met one of the stalwarts in the earlier rounds, they would severely have been eliminated without any ado. But luck was in their favour and they had the opportunity of playing in the final. They were however no match for their mighty opponents and suffered a heavy defeat by the record score of six to one.

The first half saw Hopwood and Dale notching two goals for the Foresters. The first one, however, was scored from a palpably offside position. Try as they would, the Kamptee Me could not find the netted area. In the second moiety, the Foresters were all over the opponents and, Dale, Felstead, Eldrett and Hopwood added four more goals in the above order. Spencer hooked the only goal for the York and Lancs after they were down by four goals.

THE RESULT

SHERWOOD FORESTERS 6 goals.
YORK & LANCS REGT. 1 goal.

THE TEAMS

Sherwood Foresters: Dobson; Vardy and Archer; Lockett Davey and Lovatt; Whittle, Felstead, Hopwood, Eldrett and Dale.

York and Lancs Regt: Garrett; Lavers and Hars Croft; Carr, Cawkwell and Davison; Liveridge: Bradley, Spencer, Grayson and Lea.

Feferee: Mr. H E Turner.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. A. C Hinrichs, President of the W.I.F.A. congratulated the winners and wished better luck to the runners up. He also congratulated the Customs for winning the Leslie Running Cup, and Sweeny for winning the gold medal for best timing. He then thanked all those who had helped to make the season a successful one.

Mrs. Hinrichs distributed the prizes.

WORLD SERIES BASEBALL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.

In the World series of Baseball in the third Match St. Louis beat Detroit by 4 to 1.

Baldwin Stands By White Paper

Challenge To Die-Hards

Sir H. Samuel Sees Danger In Bristol Vote

LONDON, October 5.

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at Dundee, profoundly regretted the demonstrations at Bristol yesterday, because India was not a party matter.

He declared: "It concerns the whole country and also the Dominions, and the latter will not consent to be parties to the Empire which is merely based on brute force.

The Liberal Party actively co-operated with Government in fashioning the new Indian constitution, and if Government stands to its proposals, Liberals all over the country will give it continuous support."

TIME NOT RIPE

An appeal to employers, as a national duty, to eliminate the regular overtime, and thereby employ more workers was made by Mr. Stanley Baldwin at a mass meeting in Bristol.

He said the time was not yet ripe for an international convention for a shorter working week, but he was anxious for the international convention regulate the hours of work in coal mines.

For the first time for years they checked the decline in number of agricultural workers; nevertheless they had to reconcile the increase of home production of food stuffs with the prosperity of the Dominions without damaging Britain's shipping.—Reuter.

BALDWIN WILL NOT GIVE UP LEADERSHIP

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Presumably alluding to the proceedings of the Conservative Conference, Mr. Baldwin in a speech at a mass meeting at Bristol, said:

"I am at present the leader of this party, and as long as I lead I am going to lead it."

Mr. Baldwin further declared:—

"The party will not go far wrong if it stuck to Disraeli's principles for the maintenance of religion, preservation of the Empire, and improvements in the condition of the people

"A great responsibility rests with a leader to try and interpret its policy according to the deep-laid foundations of the party principles to meet whatever may come.

"If in sufficient numbers the party challenges that interpretation, the inevitable thing is the choice of a new leader.

"I am at present the leader of this party."

CONSERVATIVES VOTE FOR LOTTERY

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, October 5.

The Conservative Conference at Bristol by a large majority carried the resolution urging the Government to give facilities for the national lottery.

CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE RESUMED

Inskip's Amendment Carried As Substantive Proposition

LONDON, Oct. 5.

At the resumed sitting of the Conservative Conference at Bristol to-day Miss Evans put Aldermann Inskip's amendment as a substantive resolution which was carried by a show of hands. A delegate asked as to how many abstentions there were from yesterday's ballot. Practically none, replied Miss Evans, at which there were derisive laughter and shouts. Then Miss Evans said as a matter of fact, only about ten of those present at the session did not vote.

The "Manchester Guardian" commenting on the amendment at the Bristol Conference says the vote is not so decisive as it appears, for the Party leaders made no attempt to guide the Conference themselves but allowed the reply to die-hards to depend on the conscientious but hardly front bench men. Also, there was much irritation between the delegates at what they regarded as an attempt to muzzle the conference but the fact remains the vote is a heavy blow against party leaders.—Reuter.

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SERIOUS RIOTING IN HONG KONG

Four Injured In Midnight Fracas Between Crew Of American Liner

LONDON, Oct. 5.

HONG KONG—A serious rioting broke out at midnight between the union and non-union members of the crew of the American liner, "President Grant".

A party of unionists attacked a non-unionist sitting at a restaurant shouting: "Kill the strike-breakers", while more serious fighting developed in the wharves alongside the ship.

Twenty European and sixty Indian police made baton charges and dispersed the rioters, the ship's officers assisting the police.

Four non-unionists were badly injured, and numerous arrests have been made.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH STEAMER RUNS ASHORE

Typhoon Is Nearing Vessel Which Is In Grave Danger

HONG KONG, Oct. 6.

7,000 ton British freight steamer the "City of Cambridge" ran ashore at Pratas Shoal.

The Typhoon is approaching the vessel which is in grave danger.

H. M. S. "Suffolk" is leaving immediately to assist her.—Reuter.

FRENCH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Ministry Of Commerce To Prepare Sweeping General Revision

PARIS, Oct. 5.

A sweeping general revision in the import restrictions it is understood by authoritative trade circles to be under active preparation by the Ministry of Commerce.

The new policy which will be effective before November 15, it is stated will involve heavy increase in the tariffs and replace the present quotas on the numerous commodities.

Trading circles prefer the tariffs even if they are almost prohibitive to the quotas which proved a major obstacle to the trade and the cause of trading losses.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-JAP RAPPROACHEMENT

TOKIO, October 5.

The establishment of Anglo-Japanese Trade Commission designed to re-adjust the trade relations and to handle the question of economic rapprochement has been planned by the Japanese industrialists. This is the outcome of friendly relations established by the Federation of the British Industries' trade mission which is now in the Far East.—Reuter.

PREMIER UNDERGOES EXAMINATION

LONDON, October 5.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald underwent a two-hours' medical examination by Lord Horder and Sir Duke Elder, the occulist.

Although no official report is expected it is understood that the Premier's general health is considered to be extremely good. He has certainly benefited from his holiday. His eyes also are improved but the greatest care of the eyes continues to be necessary.—Reuter.

MILL EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5.

Consequent on the alleged discovery of a country-made pistol and sword stick, the houses of two employees of the Delhi Cloth Mills were searched by th C.I.D. last night and both of them taken into custody.—A. P.

In order to establish a net work of electric power supply in the presidency, the Government of Madras are seeking to tap all possible sources of energy.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY CONFERENCE

Over 60 Representatives Attend Meeting At Simla

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The Indian Railway Conference Association held its 31st session to-day in the Committee Room of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. J. Williamson Agent, Bengal and North Western Railway, presided.

Over 60 officers representing the different Railways attended the Conference. Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. P. Colvin, Member Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner, and a number of other officers of the Railway Board attended the Conference. Mr. Williamson Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Guthrie Russell addressed the Conference.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The President Mr. J. Williamson in the course of his speech said:

"On behalf of the Indian Railway Conference Association I wish to welcome and express our pleasure at the presence of Sir Joseph Bhore, the Hon'ble Member, Sir Alan Parsons, Sir Guthrie Russell, the Chief Commissioner for Railways, and the Members of the Railway Board.

Last year the Conference resolved that the General Secretary should prepare a revision of "Conference Regulations", Part I, with the primary object of embodying several recommendations arising from proposals put forward by Mr. Jarrad when President of the 1932-33 Conference, for the re-organization of the Indian Railway Conference Association.

"The General Secretary's revision was examined in detail by myself and my Executive Council, which, towards the end of July, met in Calcutta, and the resulting draft will be considered during this session prior to its presentation to the Railway Board and Boards of Directors of Company Railways. As will be gathered, the objective is to provide ways and means whereby the Association will be enabled more speedily to dispose of not only important matters, but routine business also, a need demanded by the ever increasing activities of the country's industries and commerce as well as in the interests of railway Revenues.

ECONOMY

"Within the last four years the need for economy has been thrust upon our notice in a very forcible manner. The record of economies effected is something of which Indian Railways can feel proud, since they have not been effected at the cost of efficiency. for I think it may be claimed justly that the Railways of India have never been more efficient than they are to-day. In spite of our having to 'ca 'canny', the record has been one of consistent if slow, progress—which is just what it should be; and it is lamentable to have to admit that while the standard of service has advanced, the results of working have failed to keep pace.

"A factor, not to be overlooked, which has led to a considerable rise in working expenses, is the high import duties imposed on practically all material used by railways, very especially on steel. The development of indigenous industries, which are supposed to be protected and assisted by these tariffs, is undoubtedly necessary to the growth of the country, but it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when they will arrive at a state of efficiency which will enable them to stand on their own feet and compete on level terms with the outside world.

Concluding the Chairman said: "Gentlemen, the agenda before us next week is not light but will I hope not prove onerous. The real burden has been borne by the Chairmen and members of the various Standing Committees, who throughout the year and during the past few days, have been labouring behind the scenes and have, as it were, set the stage for us."

RUSSEL ON RAILWAY ECONOMY

Speaking at the Indian Railway Conference Association, Sir Gthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways said:—

I have referred to the need there still is for concerted effort to avoid wastage and unremunerative expenditure. I do not, therefore, think it would be inappropriate to refer to the part played in this by the organisations set up as a result of the recommendations of Mr. Pope and his colleagues in the enquiry undertaken by them in the last two cold weathers, the value of which I should like to acknowledge again on this occasion. It has been estimated that the savings effected on the four State-managed Railways in India during 1933-34 amounted to about 26 lakhs of rupees, whereas the cost of the Job Analysis organisations was barely 2-1|2 lakhs. I feel that the possibilities of economics by these detailed analyses of various operations on railways are not by any means exhausted and I am sure that the results already achieved by railway administrations will only stimulate them to further efforts in this direction.

BHORE ON RAILWAY PROBLEMS

Addressing the Annual Meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association, Sir Joseph Bhore, said:

"This is I fear the last occasion on which I shall have the pleasure of welcoming the Conference to Simla and wishing success to its deliberations.

The Bihar earthquake which drought death and desolation to a fair province and its teeming population affected no less than three of our major railway systems. Of these, the Bengal and North Western Railway were the severest sufferers. The havoc caused is now a matter of recorded history.

Despite convulsions of Nature, despite earthquake and flood, however, it must have come as a relief to all of you responsible for the administration of railways, as it has undoubtedly to the Government of India, to find a steady expansion in the volume of traffic handled, an expansion up to the present at least, substantially in excess of our anticipations.

RAILWAYS AND RECOVERY.

Ultimate recovery is part of the general world economic problem, but railways have done what they could to assist by a reduction of freights and fares wherever this was possible, having due regard to the guiding principles from which they cannot depart. It must be made clear that any reduction which is not in accord with the commercial principles on which railways are expected to operate, cannot be justified from the point of view of sound railway administration. The clamour for reduction too often overlooks the simple fact that if rates are charged which are not economic, the burden must fall eventually on the general tax-payer, it is, therefore, in the public interest that demands for reduced rates should be most jealously scrutinised.

A subject of prime importance which is engaging the active attention of the Conference is the question of the revision of the classification of Goods. The existing classification is largely based on conditions, which it is contended, bear little relation to the altered circumstances of the present day, and it is urged that it is hampering the development of commerce, trade and industry. I have already made it clear in the Legislative Assembly that while the matter is under continuous examination, considerable time must of necessity elapse before final conclusions are reached and that before these are acted upon commercial opinion will be allowed fully to express itself.

RIVALS TO RAILWAYS.

The competition which railways are experiencing at the hands of rival means of transport has been engaging our very serious attention now for some time. It is not a passing phase. It is a permanent challenge which will grow in intensity and which will, I believe be felt eventually in fields, not yet seriously threatened. The projected developments in Civil Aviation in India are significant.

Such competition is inevitable, and there is only one sound method of meeting it. So long as railways do not live in the past, so long as they endeavour strenuously to meet fully, efficiently and effectively the ever-varying demands of the present and yet keep their eyes searchingly on the future and its possibilities, so long and no longer will they endure successfully. I know that railways have begun fully to appreciate these facts and to react to them.—A.P.

MUSLIM TO BE SOUTH AFRICA AGENT?

KARACHI, Oct. 6.

According to the Simla Correspondent of the "Daily Gazette" the next Agent in South Africa will be a Muslim.

The Department of Education, Health and Lands which deals with Oversea's question is now considering the claims and qualifications of those Muslims who will accept the appointment if it offered to them. His Excellency the Viceroy has consulted the Education member on the subject and the latter is expected to submit the name of a Muslim shortly.—United Press.

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INDIA HAS WEATHERED STORM

Schuster Harps On Same Old Theme At London Dinner

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir Stanley Reed presided at the Inaugural Dinner of India, Burma and Ceylon Newspapers London Committee.

Among the others present included Major J. J. Astor, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Harry Lindsay, Sir James Mackennia, Sir George Schuster, Sir Findlater Stewart, Sir Alfred Watson and Sir Thoms Catto.

Sir George Schuster said that India has weathered her troubles as well as any country.

Until the crisis in 1931 there was a general feeling in India that British Government has not been so clever in the managements of its affairs in Britain or India as the other countries, but the events in past three years have made an enormous impression.

He believed that Indians who followed the financial and economic policies have now genuinely felt solid and tried methods which always characterised that British policy were best.

There was greater confidence and trust in British methods in India to-day than at any time since the war and if Indians were more inclined trust Britain, she should reciprocate.—Reuter.

British Air Chief 'En-Route' To Singapore

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Sir Phillip Sassoon arrived Dum Dum aerodrome this evening by the Imperial Airways plane 'Arethusa' and is leaving for Singapore to-morrow.—A. P.

THE RATIONALIST

Oscillations Of Modern Indian Youth

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

He is in the Junior B.A. class. He wears sandals, Khadi trousers, Khadi shirt and a coat out of necessity, like an over-garment, as if it were really superfluous, a mere sociological symbol. He is sartorially unconscious, a woman has not yet entered his life, the soles of his sandals repaired by a "mochi," near Grant Road Railway Station, have again worn off; he takes tea at Cecil Restaurant, Hughes Road. Last year he was a daily visitor of temples, meticulous observer of the small practices prescribed by his faith, believed in ablutions, in the sanctity of rituals, in the exclusiveness of his ceremonials. It was the old story, his enthusiasm landed him into details, into those "superfluities" of ritualism, which the priest has evolved to sanctify his profession, or to serve an economic need. He had the inevitable reaction; from a mania for mystic and esoteric interpretations of ancient ceremonies, he went to the other extreme, a philosophy of rank negation. The sacred Fire or Agni, which burnt behind brass bars in temples, or the mutilated figure of Christ that he saw hanging in the churches, he thought were used for political purposes to divide man from his fellow-man. He saw the "Martyrdom of Man" in the religious history of mankind, the cruel trail of blood and massacres, which desecrated the pages of man's story on earth.

His day, which was divided between one prayer and another, fraught with many a religious moment, not merely of mechanical prayer, but of intense religious contacts with what he conceived to be his Maker, now was atrophied of its religious emotions, as far as that sort of thing is possible in a mere man. He continued to offer his prayers mechanically, long after the enthusiasms were dead, and the iron of the curse which religion had brought to his land had entered his heart.

DAWN OF NEW FAITH

But that sort of thing alone, that perception of prostitution of Faiths for political ends would not have driven him from the ranks of the faithful into the cold barren deserts of doubt-fostered in Bombay by that God-forsaken filthy diseased, highway, bounded by cages where daughters of men, who once were women shriek for customers behind iron-bars, we mean Falkland Road. Such streets where vice is wedded with poverty and disease where the sanitary inspector can reduce death rates, where the mere municipal councillor can bring light and sun and happiness, where misery can be eliminated by a rational programme and by social effort, inspired him to faith in human corporations, in municipal organizations, he began to believe more in the Municipal building, opposite Capitol Cinema, than in the Church or the Temple.

The mysticism of the Rosicrucian and the Sufi, of the Chaldaen and the Egyptian and of the ancient Hindu or of Madame Blavatsky, was to him now a mere Babel of Sounds, sonorous self-deceptions, a backward reading of the present into the past, of Einstein into Vedic Lore, of the latest inventions of Western Science into the dim and half-understood phraseology of eastern knowledge. Of course, it was reaction, and as a victim of that intellectual shock he lost his balance. He saw poverty stalking Parel and its tenements like an evil dream, and dreamed of a Socialist State removing them after a Wellsian peroration; he saw the temples turned into hospitals and libraries by a Shavian "mantra" and God and Allah and Ormazd and Brahma given a decent burial by a municipal resolution drafted 'a la Russe.' No! no longer will he bend his knees to a tribal deity, to a mere man-made God, a fiction of man's imagination, a mere subjective hallucination, created by man out of fear and maintained by the priest and the profiteer for their own materialist needs. He will go in search of man—"Man, Man," the creator, moving towards a larger destiny beyond the dream of priest or his patron the politician. In Moscow, God was dead, the R.P.A. had killed Him in England, in Paris the Encyclopaedists had given Him an intellectual burial and all the scientists of the last century were "agin" Him.

HE WILL STUDY MAN

As a student of Junior B.A. he must have a Faith, why not Rationalism? Not that he was insincere, how can he be at that age? So good-Bye to Theosophy, Mysticism, Sufism, to "Stotra" and "Mantra," he will go into new lands, into the great adventure of Constructive Belief in Man as a Municipal Corporator, as a Sanitary Inspector with vaccines, and inocculations, and violet rays, and crusades against the slums. Instead of God and His subtle ways, he will now begin to study "Man," he will catch hold of the Corporator of his Ward, instead of one of the Archangels or Amshaspands, and convince him, "God is dead, but it is you who have to carry out His work, vide Marx, Engels, and McCabe, who, in a recent edition in "The Thinkers' Library" has entirely eliminated God from this planet, please be serious, realise your Divine heritage, relay the Russian programme, let us hear it at Floral Fountain, catch hold of the main problems of the city one by one: Child Education, Adult Education, Slums, Nationalisation of Banks and solve them with the ruthlessness of your Divine Predecessor."

We wonder, if it is fair to be so cynical about the oscillations of youth. In the case of our friend of the Junior B.A. class, who officiated with such enthusiasm over the funeral of his God, quoting texts from great Rationalists, we see how Truth is sought by Truth-seekers in an atmosphere where even Religion, the solace of our inner life, is made a tool of Imperialism.

Golden Rule For Politicians

MAKE NO RASH PROMISES

Mr. Herbert Morrison spoke of Labour's effort to win the London Borough Councils in the elections on November I when he addressed a conference of local Labour parties at Transport House, London, in mail week. He urged Labour candidates not to make promises which they had no real and solid expectation of being able to fulfil.

"Politicians should live up to their pledges," he said, "but it is even more important that politicians should not make pledges which they are not reasonably sure they can fulfil. One of the most advantageous features of the situation of the London County Council Labour majority is that it is doing in power what it urged in opposition.

"Apart from the courage and keenness of the Labour party at County Hall, the principal explanation of this is that we were careful when in opposition to apply as tests of any policy under consideration, (1) is it desirable? (2) is it practicable? and (3) should we be able to put it into operation if we had a majority? I beg of you in the name of public morality and political honesty to apply the same tests to your own utterances and policies during the momentous election upon which we are about to embark.

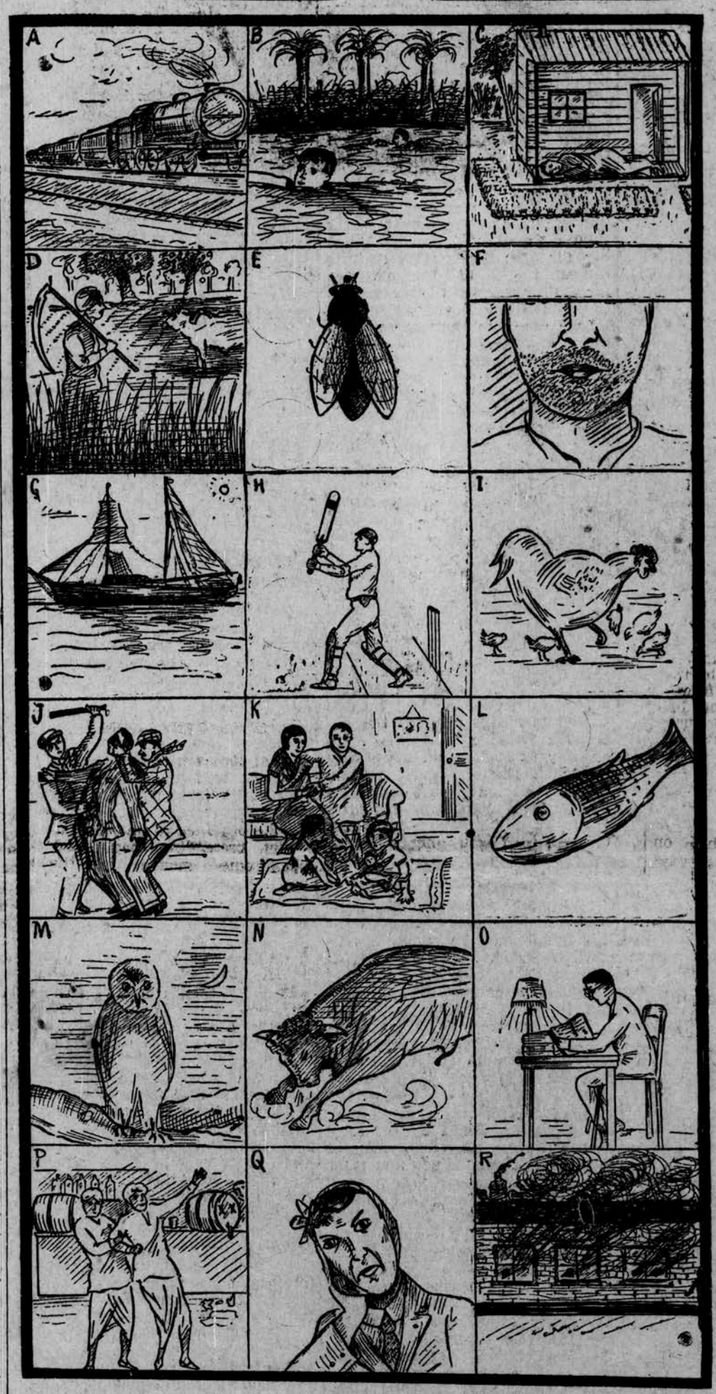
"The old Parliamentary game of saying one thing in opposition and another thing in power is just the kind of detestable practice that endangers democratic institutions and brings politics into disrepute. It is not only wrong in itself, but in the long run it is politically disastrous.

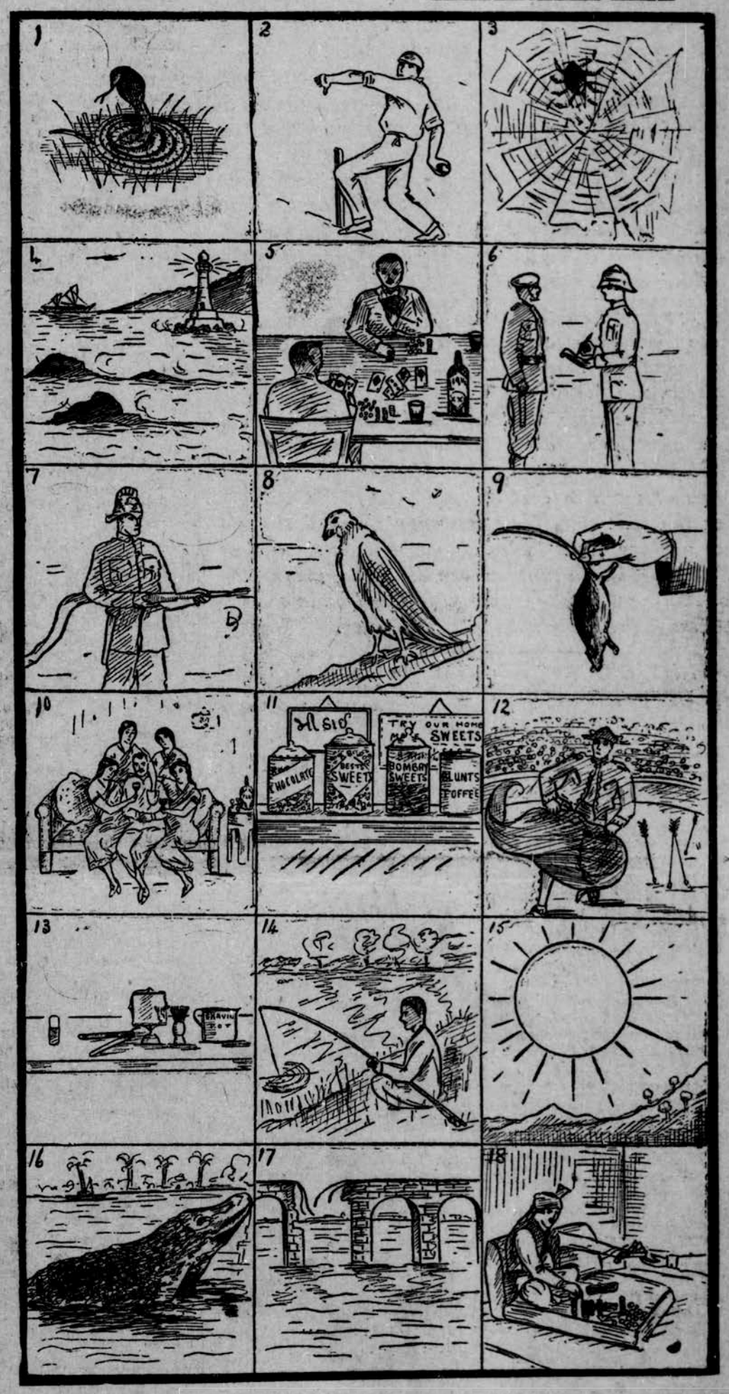
"We have a public duty to be honest with ourselves and honest with the people before, during, and after elections. Democracy must be honestly led even to the point of telling democracy that it cannot have what it wants if what it wants is impracticable or contrary to the public interest. If we go forward in the fight with truth and saneness, as well as enthusiasm, we shall not only win the election but we shall not be sorry for it afterwards."

ENEMIES

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. I00	Rs. 200





This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are Two Sets of Pictures, one on the left marked A, B, C, . . . and that on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . Illustrations on the right show enemies of corresponding pictures on the left. As for instance spider is considered to be the enemy of fly. You have, therefore, to enter No. 3 against illustration "E" in the coupon. Similarly fill the coupon for the other pictures and submit them before 19th October, 1934, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post, must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,- POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order, the P.O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 19th October, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar", and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 25th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illu-trations Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E	3	N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 19th October.

Breaking Enemy Prison Camps

Frenchman Who Made Nine Attempts During War Tells Thrilling Story

Superhuman patience and courage were not rare virtues in the Great War, but one doubts if they could be ascribed to any body of men more justly than to escapers from prison camps, (remarks Mr Trevor Allen in "John O' London's Weekly") The final dash for liberty, which might end in death, was but the climax to weeks, sometimes months of dogged preparation; the planning and scheming were a nerve-racking ordeal, for every implement, every scrap of disguise had to be stolen or faked under constant risk of detection. A man who decides to escape, declares Capt. H C. Armstrong, editor of eleven dramatic escape narratives ("On the Run," Rich and Cowan, 9s.), must do so bare-handed with only such crude implements as he can find —a nail dug out of a wall for a tool, shreds of cotton twisted into cord, a piece of firewood for a hammer, an old blanket for a disguise.

THE "BIG SHOP"

His own method of planning an escape from Turkey after he had been captured at Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, was typical of many. First he and his comrades worked out a code and sent a letter to England through the ordinary post which ended, "Please send a pair of boots from that big shop, I have forgotten its name, opposite the Duke of Cambridge's statue near Trafalgar Square." The "big shop" was, of course, the War Office; the code was understood, and answered At the end of two months the boots arrived with a compass in the heel of one.

After that came books with certain letters dotted which, read in sequence gave them details of route and hours and dates at which a boat would wait for them off a certain island in the Mediterranean, and how to signal her. Other ruses were elaborated—a map bound cunningly in the back of a grammar or a slip of news in a cigarette They began to lay up stores of compact foods from parcels received and local purchases; they studied the routine of sentries, made packs out of canvas with the aid of a sharp nail, obtained leave to get an axe for cutting up their own firewood, made skin shoes to replace boots should they wear out. Finally came a postcard which, when soaked and split open, had inside a minute photograph of a "firman" or Imperial Order of the Sultan. It gave permission for a German expert with an Armenian interpreter and a staff to travel the forests of South Turkey, and it instructed all local authorities to assist them. The "firman" was two inches square and had to be enlarged to a foot. That enlarging took many weeks.

Capt. Armstrong paid a junior officer to give him lessons in writing Turkish persuading him each time to write one or two words he had memorized from the "firman" and then tracing them on to a piece of thick paper as soon as he had gone. In this way the document was built up.

BETRAYED

Unfortunately there was a faction in the camp hostile to escapes on the ground that they would only lead to general punishent. Anti-climax came when an English officer gave all the details away to the Turkish commandant. Pain, hunger, despair, and all war hatred I have long since forgotten, but even after the lapse of many years I will not forget that man. I will not give him a drink of water if I find him dying of thirst or burning in hell.

Capt. Armstrong was given the choice of parole or solitary confinement. He refused his parole and went to the cells. The sun was but the passing of shadow and light on a wall. I never was in the sun. By straining hard up against the bars I could see the bare branches of a tree. It budded and became green. It put out leaves, and I could hear the summer wind play through them. It turned yellow and once more became bare arms swaying in the cold wind.....

By the time he was released from cells his craving for escape had become a mania. He schemed incessantly with that end in view and ultimately succeeded.

HIDDEN IN A BOX

One of the most dramatic narratives is that of Lieut Paul L. Richard, a French airman whom Capt. Armstrong calls "The Prince of Escapers," for he had no fewer than nine attempted escapes to his credit, only the last, towards the end of 1918, being successful. In one, at Preussich, Holland, he escaped through a lavatory window and reached the Russian barracks of the camp, where he changed into Russian officer's uniform. With the help of Russian confederates, he was smuggled from barracks to barracks and then put into a sort of box hollowed out under the planks of the flooring. My protectors gave me an overcoat to protect me against the damp, a little food, and then shut down the lid on me telling me not to move on any pretext.

Very soon I heard a noise in the distance, orders shouted in German, the sound of running footsteps; the alarm was given and the search begun. Then I heard dogs running back and forth over the very place where I was hidden.....But nothing was discovered.....

He stayed there thirty hours, then was transferred to another hiding-place. This game of hide-and-seek continued for days; on the eleventh, when he was ready to risk the outer barbed-wire barrier a hungry orderly, tempted by a reward of double rations, denounced him.

Another ruse was to smuggle himself out of the camp in a cart which called to collect the garbage. Two Poles in the conspiracy who were loading the cart; covered me up conscientiously, and little by little the pile of cinders, stones, broken china and other rubbish rose above me in a reassuring but nauseating fashion, I managed to keep an air-hole open, so that while my legs were crushed under an ever increasing weight my head was fairly free and I could breathe a bit

A LONG TEN YARDS

On that occasion there was a long delay before the cart could leave, the weight on his legs became unbearable, and he had to beg the orderlies to unload and free him, pretending they had dropped some money in the garbage. He only just succeeded in getting back to his quarters without detection.

He tried a second time, but again an unexpected delay foiled him. His ultimate escape was by way of a ditch fenced with barbed wire and closely guarded by sentries, a blanket serving as some protection against the barbs. At the Dutch frontier he alarmed the German patrols by stampeding a herd of calves in the dark—so promptly went on all fours among them and pretended to be a calf himself!

Escape narratives grip because the reader identifies himself with the escaper and experiences, by proxy, the thrills and hazards, the ultimate triumph or despair. Capt. Armstrong's collection is one of deft scheming and breath-taking action all the time—a book of a hundred thrills.

SOVIET RUSSIA TAKES ITS SEAT AT GENEVA

Russia was elected to the League of Nations in the Assembly on September 19, by 39 votes to three negatives, with 7 abstentions. Her opponents were Switzerland, Holland and Portugal. M. Litvinoff and his staff took the seats prepared for them before the actual voting had been concluded. M. Litvinoff then made a speech acknowledging Russia's election. Photo shows M. Litvinoff addressing the League of Nations Assembly.

PRESS MUST BE ENTIRELY FREE

Unfettered Press Is Rock Of People's Liberty. Says President Of Institute Of British Journalists

The importance of a sober, responsible and, above all, an entirely free press was emphasised (says the 'Manchester Guardian") in the presidential address of Mr H. J. Whittick at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists, which was held at Blackpool

"One of the gravest aspects confronting us is the extent to which the freedom of the press has been encroached upon," he said. "This is an issue which constitutes a menacing challenge—a challenge which we shall not shirk. Indeed, we shirk it at our peril and at the peril of the people because a free press is indeed the rock of their liberty."

It was essential, he added, that each nation should not "slam the door" on the outer world but should be willing to know what others were thinking. "To know that two-thirds of the world's people are under the iron rule of censorship must arouse in this free country the gravest misgiving The position baffles description, and it is unquestionably a throwback to the ages when men nursed their fears and trembled before oppression.

"ENTIRELY FREE"

"It is no part of my duty as president of the Institute of Journalists to enter the fields of political discussion. But it is my duty to depend the liberty of the press without qualification or equivocation. The press of the world must be entirely free Men trained in their profession whose task it is to record hour by hour the world's news must be free to do so without fear, favour, affection, or illwill. An uninterrupted current of accurate and impartial news is therefore vital

"Official versions handed out to a muzzled press become a dope evil in their effects, leaving the victims a pitiable spectacle, because those in whom freedom of conscience has been implanted are left in a condition worse than that of the slave enchained Hence it is an axiom that the press must be free. We are suspicious of any system which admits of the persecution of opinion, the suppression of free discussion of affairs or the dissemination of current news. This system received its death-blow long ago

"I wish to pay a tribute to those correspondents of British newspapers who have handled foreign news during the critical times. Some journals have been banned because of impartial reporting and outspoken comment. This will not prevent correspondents—has not prevented them—from doing their duty, often at great personal risk, as events have amply proved British correspondents have, indeed upheld the great traditions of our press in circumstances of acute stress. and we pay our homage to them."

NEWSPAPERS' RESPONSIBILITY

The freedom of the press in this country, however carried with it a great responsibility. "It is the duty of journalists to cultivate a nation of thinkers A nation which refuses to think is imperilled. Newspapers must make their contribution to the thought of the nation

"It is easy to see how vastly important is the influence of thoughtful and responsible writing. It makes for national sanity It means that democracy will really function as it should and that it will be an educated democracy. It means that instead of scrambling for circulation by methods which are degrading wasteful and calculated only to provoke derision there should be the fullest realisation of the true functions of the newspaper. Many of us would never have given our lives to journalism if we thought that our task is merely to cater for sensation or scandal."

Mr Whittick contrasted the different functions that the press in London and in the rest of the country might play. "In London journalists are in direct contact with Ministers of State," he said. They have a great opportunity of getting news. Thus a vast responsibility rests upon them. It seems to me that the greatest compensation in the provinces lies in the clearer perspective. It may be possible to have too close a view—not necessarily wrong or distorted,—but too close, sometimes, to see the situation in its completeness and significance."

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

LEAVES FROM MARATHA HISTORY

A. VOL. 40: SELECTIONS FROM THE PESHWA DAFTAR: Editor G. S. Sardesai, Government Central Press. Vol. 40. Miscellaneous Papers of Pashwa Balajirao.

These important Papers were found after the earlier publications relating to Balaji Bajirao, were published. Hence they are published as a miscellaneous collection. They relate to various items with which we are now familiar, and give further details about campaigns, wars and quarrels of which Balaji's peshwaship is full. It also includes some matters of the Bajirao's period. The letters relating to the appointment of Raghunathrao to meet Abdali and the preparations for it are interesting and important.

B. VOL. 41: THE LAST DAYS OF THE MARATHA RAJ: 1779-1818. The letters given here cover mostly the period 1798-1818, though there are some few, which relate to later events or small incidents. First 276 letters depict Bajirao's character, movements, diplomacies. The remaining 41 relate to the life of Daulatrao Sindhia. No patriotic historian can read calmly these letters of a decaying Indian power without a feeling of sadness and resentment in his heart. The Swarajya whose founder was the noble genius Shivaji Chhatrapati, the Empire whose builder was the soldier Bajirao, the second Peshwa and his Sardars and the confederacy what was built by their successors, were ruined and disorganised by this last Peshwa, and its liberties and its people its sovereignty and its resources were basely sold and surrendered by the worst representative of a noble, brave, and unselfish family. He and his fathers brought ruin on Indian independence and shattered the dreams of a self-governing India. But a historian of India has to study carefully the various incidents and events, which occurred in his life and which changed the face of Indian history we have not ample records of this period after the regime of Nana Fadnis, and there is no need for more of them. It is good in a way that they are not these. They will merely multiply the instances of a reprehensible character without shedding any light on the brighter aspects of our life during that period. The internal wars and their disastrous results, the mutual suspicions and their disintegrating character, the treacherous contact with the English and the coming of foreign and all-devouring influence in Maratha politics and the petty jealousies, selfishnesses, and rivalries are all found here, giving a gloomy picture of the moral and mental decay of a great people, who were masters of India in the 18th century. Bajirao sometimes showed fits of statesman's outlook but otherwise his character, methods and life are unrelieved by any grand design or noble purpose. It is well that he fought and lost, instead of selling his independence and self-respect permanently as the Nizam and others did.

B. VOL. 42: PAPERS REFERRING TO PRATAPSINGH. RAJA OF SATARA.

Pratapsingh was the Raja of Satara from 1818 to 1840. The Kingdom of Satara was narrowed in extent and newly set up by the British Government after the fall of the Peshwas. The story of Satara told authoritatively by major B.D. Basu, gives the heart rending account of the intrigues of the British in the dissolution and annexation of that kingdom. This volume contains a careful and representative selection from the 21 Volumes of diaries of the Raja Pratapsingh. They cover the period from 1818 to 1840. They relate to matters of conducting administration and looking after the welfare of the State under the advice of the British Resident. They give a number of details of Raja's own life and activities and also his various talks and discussions with the British Resident and Governors. The quarrels about Vedic rights between the Raja and the Brahmans sheds a lurid light upon the Brahmin ignorance and orthodoxy in the days of decay and downfall of the Maratha Empire. Raja's deposition and banishment arose out of the British interferences. Raja did not submit. Our sympathies are fully with him, the last member of the proud family of Bhonsales.

4. VOL. 43: THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS MATTERS UNDER THE PESHWAS (1727-1797).

To many of the historians the political history of the Peshwa period does not possess same interest as the other religious, social, cultural aspects of its history. There has not been much information collected, organised and interpreted for the general reader. This volume gives papers relating to matters of religious, social and judicial interest. How did the life of the common people flow or move in the times of Swarajya is matter of immense interest to the understanding of history, past and present. How the caste disputes were settled, how temples and ghats were maintained and erected, how the endowments of religious institutions were created; then questions of marriage and divorce, conversion, witchcraft; the administration of Hindu Law and other matters are also necessary to be known, without which the working of the Hindu system of society, government and law can not at all be understood.

S.V.P.

SILVER MONEY

The Case for its Restoration:—

This small pamphlet, quaintly illustrated, is a compilation of opinions from the leading financial authorities of the world in favour of Silver. These opinions have been summarised at the end of the booklet as follows:

The case for the restoration of silver as full, legal tender money, and as one of the backings of the paper currencies of Europe and America, rests on the following facts:

(1) World conditions have greatly changed since the Great War; and to-day, are wholly different from those of last century." But they are no more in favour of a restoration of silver to-day there in 1900 or 1914.

(2) "Silver is now of greater importance than gold; for whereas gold as currency has virtually disappeared (being unstable), silver money is a necessity in the East, in the Tropics, and in certain other parts of the world." The disappearance of Gold from currency is due, not to its instability, but to wholly different reasons.

"N. B Silver money is to-day legal tender without limit.

In China population, say,	450,000,000
In India population, say,	350,000,000
In The U.S.A. population, say	125,000,000

Not to mention Mexico and other countries."

But really speaking the Rupee in India is only a fraction of the pound sterling; and so India cannot be described as a Silver using country.

(3) "The legalizing of silver and gold together as world-money would raise world prices and eventually make a more stable standard of value, i.e., greater stability of prices than gold alone would, or could." This presupposes a degree of International amity and honesty which are conspicuous by their absence.

(4) "The raising of the gold price of silver would greatly increase the purchasing power of India and all silver-using countries." Experience nor a priors reasoning support this view.

(5) "Western anti-silver legislation whilst depressing the "gold price" of silver, has not lessened "pro tanto" its "value", i.e., its purchasing power." But this may be-can-be-accounted for by other factors than the inherent stability of Silver.

(6) In other words, wages and fixed charges in the East (paid in silver) have little varied in recent years; which means;

(a) Greater competing power by the East in selling its raw products. But if the East desires to work up these raw products herself?

(b) Reduced ability on the part of the East to buy Western manufactures as largely as before.

(c) A strong stimulus to the East to build up its own manufacturing industries with cheap labour, cheap money and the latest modern machinery.

(d) Severe competition by the East in all the markets of the world.

(7) The continued neglect to incorporate silver in the world's supply of legal tender money may jeopardize and possibly wreck Western civilization.

The case, so far as it is made out, is rather for a moneyed currency-immaterial whether of Gold, Silver, Paper or mixed—than for Silver monometallism which has no more future than the Dodo.

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

"SHANT PALOMAN," by Gijubhai, Published by Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar, price As. 10.

"In Quiet Moments": this is what the title of the book conveys. It is a record of Introspection—when one looks into the depths of one's own soul and cogitates and finds much that soothes ruffled feelings and much that turns one towards that Higher Being who sustains and supports those who have faith in Him, those who trust Him. The writer has divided his march towards this self-inspection into six stages or resting places, and each stage into several sections. The whole narrative is full of truths and sayings, which are both enlightening and illuminating, tersely put and significantly phrased. Its perusal makes one "restful."

K.

"SAHASIKO NI SHRISTHI," by Mulshankar Mohanlal Bhatt, published by Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar, price Rs. 1-4.

Jules Verne's books on travel, furnish delightful reading and fascinate all, specially juveniles. The book under notice is a translation of the three volumes of his "Mysterious Island," but as the story is one of adventures and daring the translator—who has abridged it in certain places—has called it, "The World of the Venturesome". It furnishes many "tips" to those who go out on excursions and teaches lessons of resourcefulness, self-reliance and tactfulness in dealing with difficult situations as well as tight corners.

K.

"CHAR PRAVASO," by Rambhai Pathak, published by Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavngar, price As. 10.

This is an entertaining story of "Four Journeys" made by Mr. Pathak who is a born traveller and who thinks nothing of tramping over hill and dale, crossing rivers and rivulets with only a stick as his companion. Love of nature is inborn in him and he writes his descriptions and experiences in such a graphic way as to impart his enthusiasm to his reader and make him share in his travels. The Four Journeys, he writes about are (1) to the Girnar Hill, (2) to Mount Abu, (3) to the land of Shivaji and (4) to East Africa. The first two are dismissed with a few pages given to them as after all most of his readers are supposed to be familiar with the Hill and the Mountain, but the third and fourth are dealt with at comparatively greater length and the round of experiences, the reflections and thoughts, the lively incidents and contacts with strange situations are set out with such gusto and pleasure, that one does not feel even one dull moment in perusing the narrative. The book acts also as a reliable guide.

THE ARYAN PATH

The October number of "The Aryan Path" is, as usual, full of interesting reading matter. Cecil Roth has contributed a thought-provoking article to this number on "Nazism" in which he shows with historical evidence that the concept of race purity is nothing less than a bad fiction. The Hon. Franklin Chase Hoyt, Presiding Justice of the New York City Children's Court, writes on "Youth at the Crossroads." He points out that parental authority is becoming atrophied and religious education and training are not the force for restraint and discipline that they once were. He exhorts the school authorities to revise their conception of education which alone might be able to save the coming generation from complete lawlessness and lack of all ethical sense. J. D. Beresford's treatment of "Will and Wish" is deeply psychological. S. V. Viswanatha's article on Indian Music is different from most of its kind in that it is based on scholarly research. Arthur Christy's "The Orientalism of Sidney Lanier", A R Orage's "Note Book," Dr. L. P. Jacks's article on Carlyle, Franklin Edgerton's on "Dayananda Saraswati" and Prof. Irwin Edman's Quarterly Letter from New York—all these enhance the value of the current number, while the unsigned editorial writing is suggestive and thought-ful.

BOOK NOTES

Erich Maria Remarque, the author of "All Quiet on the Western Front," has just completed a new book. "Three Comrades," which Putnan will publish in spring, 1935.

* * * *

From Longmans comes "Vale," by Dean Inge. The Dean has retired from St. Paul's after 23 years. The book is a brief record of his life and work; and he has expressed the wish that no other memoir of him be written.

* * * *

The Cuala Press, of Dublin, will shortly issue a set of "Broadside Ballads." These will be under the literary editorship of Mr. W. B. Yeats and Mr. F. R. Higgins. Mr. Arthur Duff is the musical editor, and Mr. Jack B. Yeats will illustrate the sheets.

* * * *

Maclehose publishes "Robert Bruce, King of Scots," by Agnes Mure Mackenzie. In this the story of Bruce's career is told in its perspective as a part of European history and as a prelude to the later history of Scotland.

* * * *

The Cresset Press publishes a translation of Joseph Kastein's "Jews in Germany." Of this book Lord Melchett writes: "Mr. Joseph Kastein's profound study of one of the world's most tragic problems is illuminated both with inspiration and with true insight. It should serve to create opinion based on reality and dispel the prejudice of ignorance."

* * * *

Kegan Paul are publishing "Treatise on Right and Wrong," by H. L. Mencken. This is Mr. Mencken's first book since 1930. It sets out to convey a coherent and vivid picture of the origin, growth, and present state of morals. This is accomplished by tracing the history of the "five fundamental prohibitions which are to be found in every moral system ever heard of"—prohibitions levelled at murder, theft, trespass, adultery, and false witness, and maintained by various types of authority throughout the ages.

* * * *

The Oxford University Press has made a complete collection of Professor Tovey's analytical writings on music, and is about to issue them in book form under the title of "Essays in Musical Analysis". Of the five volumes two are now in the press and will be issued during the autumn. The first two volumes cover symphonies, classical and modern; the third concertos; the fourth programme music and poly-phonic music; and the fifth vocal music. A glossary of musical terms, to be issued as a sixth volume, together with a complete inde—, is a feature of the series.

Orange & Lemon Culture In India

The above publication which was recently reviewed in these columns, is published by the "Times of India" Press, Bombay and is priced at Rs. 1|12.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"BAHAR". Compiled by Ilyas Ahmad, M.A., LL.B., P.J.S. Crown 8vo. Pp. 7 plus 236. Rs. 1-8-0 inclusive of postage. Can be had from the Ma'arif Press, Azamgarh, U. P.

The title of the book under notice is a very fascinating one. It means Spring and there is no doubt that it is a blossoming Spring. What the compiler has done is that he culled fine verses from the poetical works of standard poets, both Urdu and Persian, and arranged them under different headings which are about 300 in number. The verses selected show that the compiler possesses a fine taste for good poetry, although he himself is not a poet.

Such collections have been published before, but they consisted exclusiveiy of Urdu verses. In Persian no doubt, such collections exist in very large numbers and they afford a very pleasant reading for leisure hours.

Printing, paper and the general get-up is all up to the mark.

"OLILALBAB SE KHITAB". By Saiyed Muhammad Saiduddin, M.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Bareilly, U.P. Crown 8vo. Pp. 64.

It is an essay in which the Musalmans have been requested to take to the study of the Quran and to ponder over its teachings with a view to improving their condition. The writer, in this connection, makes a novel suggestion and it is that the Quran should be studied only in the chronological order and not in its present form, and declares that it was this study alone which was responsible for the progress of early Muslims. The essay contains several constructive suggestions "inter alia" the writer exhorts the Musalmans to live the teachings of Islam and be an example for the rest of the world. One, however, cannot but be deeply impressed with the writer's earnestness and devotion.

KHUL NUMBER OF "KHATUN"

"KHATUN" was started ten months ago by Mrs. Abdur Rashid with the sole object of educating Muslim women in various ways. It is carrying out its mission silently and persistently. The step now taken by it, viz., the publication of a Khul Number, is sure to be appreciated by all those who want to advance the feminine cause. The word "Khul" means the right of Muslim women to demand separation from their husbands under certain conditions laid down by Islam. Now it is a well-known fact that this is a right which is seldom allowed to women—at least in India. The idea underlying the publication of this bulky Number, containing more than 100 pages, is to acquaint Muslim women with this right of theirs so far denied to them. Among the contributors are included Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi, Fazle Haq Quraishi, Asafa Begum, Suyhra Humayun Begum, Saiyed Ashfaq Husain, Fatima Begum, Haji Rahim Baksh, Z. A. Barni and others, and they have dealt with the question from different points of view. The articles are not only full of information but entertaining as well. It is to be hoped this publication will have its desired effect and will create social and religious awakening among Muslim women. The editor should try to keep Indian women in touch with what their sisters in other Islamic countries are doing for their own uplift. The issue is priced at annas four.

"DURGA POOJA" SPECIAL NUMBERS

As on previous occasions, our Calcutta contemporaries, "The Amrit Bazar Patrika" and "Advance," have issued special numbers of their journals in connection with the Durga Pooja, the most popular festival of Bengalee Hindus which comes off this month. Both these publications provide a rich and varied literary fare to their readers, the topics treated by the numerous contributors ranging over political, religious, historical, scientific and economic subjects.

Among the contributions appearing in the "Patrika" are the following: "Bengali Films" by Mr. Nirmal Kumar Ghosh. "Frank Buck—World's Famous Hunter as I Knew Him," by Mr. R. Armour, Managing Director, Rko Radio Pictures Ltd., Calcutta; "Brahmanism in Burma," by Mr. Nihar Ranjan Ray, M.A., P.R.S.; "Congress Nationalist Party and Communal Award," by Dr. Radhakumad Mukherji, M.A., P.H.D.; "My City" by Mr. N. R. Sarkar; "Ancient Indian Music," by Syt. Harinarayan Mukerji; "Transformation of Consciousness: A Prayer in Prose Poem," by Dilip Kumar Roy; "New Values in Indian Nationalism" by Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya; "Last Will and Testament of Bahu Begum" by Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali; "The Romance of Japan" by Dr. R. Ahmed; "Evolution of Vedic Religion" by Prof. S. K. Chakrabarty; "On Safari in India" by Mr. Augustus Somerville; "The Indian National Theatre" by Dr. R. K. Yagnik; "Problems of Indian Federation" by Prof. G. S. Chatterjee; "Changer and No-Changer" by Prof. Pramathanath Mukhopadhyaya; Lord Gouranga" by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Ghose. There are also other interesting contributions, including those on Durga worship, a message from Sir J. C. Bose, and short stories and poems. The Special Number is profusely illustrated, has 64 pages and is priced at two annas only.

Among the contributions in the Special Number of "Advance" mention may be made of the following:—"Durga Worship in Bengal" by Pt. Amulya Charan Vidyabhusan; "Creative Genius of Abanindranath Tagore," by Mukul Dey; "The Poet's Ashrama" (meaning Shantiniketan) by Shishir Coomar Mitra; "Equality or Elimination" by Dr. Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Ph.D.; "The Psycho-Dynamic Elements of Love" by Nathamiel P. K. Sirkar; "The Buddha-His Life and Teaching" by Dr. S. K. Chakraborty; "The Large Family Movement" by Prof. Benoy Sarkar; "Wealth and Poverty of Modern Indian Art" by Mr. Ramesh C. Ray; "Bengal's Indigenous Drama" by Jogesh Chowdhury; "Some Aspects of Practical Buddhism" by Mr. N. C. Barua; "Unknown Malay," by Mr. J. K. Sen; "Genius of Indian Race in Politics" by Syt. Haripada Ghosal, M.A.; "The Role of the Press" by Prof. N. K. Mazumdar. The Number is illustrated throughout and is priced at two annas.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE LEGION ADVANCES.—By Rex Ingram (Ivor Nicholson & Watson) price 7/6.

SHE GREW UP.—By Grace Elliott Taylor (Ivor Nicholson & Watson) price 7/6.

THE RIFT OF THE LOOT.—By Geo C. Foster (Ivor Nicholson & Watson) price 7/6.

WOMEN NOVELISTS.—By Muriel Masefield (Ivor Nicholson & Watson) price 4/6.

THINK FOR YOURSELF.—By T. Sharper Knowlson (T. Werner Laurie) price 7/6.

SILVER MONEY (Headley Bros. London).

INDIA ANALYSED.—Vol. III, by B. P. L. Bedi & F. M. Houtson (Victor Gollancz) price 5.

THE CAMBRIDGE SHORT HISTORY OF INDIA.—By H. H. Dodwell (Cambridge University Press) price 12/6.

A GUIDE TO MODERN POLITICS.—By G. D. H. & M. I. Cole (Victor Gollancz) price 6.

COWFERRY ISLE.—By Edward Percy (Ivor Nicholson & Watson) price 6/6.

THE FIRST WORKERS' GOVERNMENT.—By G. R. Mitchison (Victor Gollancz) price 5.

LOST BATTLE.—By Stephen Graham (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 7/6.

GERMANY UNMASKED.—By Robert Dell (Martin Hopkinson).

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY.—By H. L. Kaji (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay) price Rs. 4/.

SOME HISTORICAL FAMILIES.—By G. S. Sardesai (Govt. of Bombay) price Rs. 1/7

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING MARATHA ADMINISTRATION.—By G. S. Sardesai (Govt. of Bombay) price Rs. 2/7.

REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA—(Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta).

MABAPONE (Guj.)—By Gijubhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar) price As. 10.

ATESHI (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar) price As. 10.

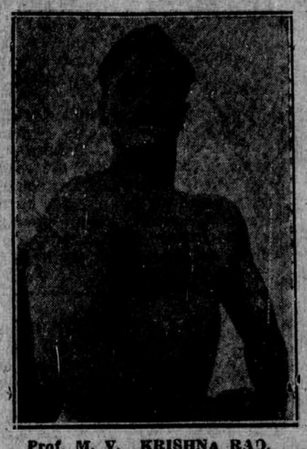
THAT CERTAIN THING

THAT CERTAIN THING, by Valentine. Ward Lock & Co., Limited. 3|6 net.

The Thames Embankment is a place where people go to commit suicide. In the opening chapter of this story it is very originally exploited by young John Bradstow, a ne'er-do-weel son of a City Magnate, to ask for a job from the pedestrians as he is turned out of his home by his father. His home is, of course, Belgrave Square, he is of course, Winchester and Oxford. Helen Carstairs comes into his life on the Embankment, makes him turn a new leaf. There are the usual complications arising out of the different social status of the two lovers. He plays the usual game, sticks to her through all difficulties, till in the end the father sees the fairness of it all. He invites them for lunch to Belgravia in a Rolls Royce, which in the opinion of the lovers is not a sensible car as it has no blinds to it.

R. V.

Note:—No other man in the World has ever DARED make such an OFFER!



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Syt. S. Mukerji Detects — "Intellectual Hypocrisy" in Art— Non-Descript Standards—Of Art Criticism— "The Patient Englishman"—

Art Notes And Events

"The Pseudo-Lovers Of India" Nightmare Phrase—Intellectuals In India — Forfeit Faith And Allegiance — Yugoslav Literature— —Silver Souvenir

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Subodhchandra Mukerji, in the review of "De La Verite Dans L'Art"—a dialogue between an Oriental and an Occidental—by Lionel de Fonseka, published in the current Number of the "Modern Review," protests, justifiably, against random methods of art criticism. I am not sure whether the present author and the subject are the same as the author and the subject in a book on decorative art I remember to have read years ago—also in the form of a dialogue. I have not read the present book in French. If Mr. Lionel de Fonseka has, as Syt. Mukerji says, "a theory of art of his own," however unorthodox or unconventional, he is surely entitled to enunciate it. I do not think Syt. Mukerji can, or intends to, dispute the author's right. Besides, it is more than probable that there may be those who might not accept, for example, Syt. Mukerji's sweeping generalisation that "the idea of utility is perhaps nowhere more absent than in the art of India." Syt. Mukerji is, however, perfectly justified in demanding that the scope of "Oriental" art be defined. He maintains that the author has defined it "nowhere." No work of "Oriental art, no single artist or school of Oriental art is specifically mentioned." The author "eludes," observes Syt. Mukerji, "close examination by application to specific objects of art."

OFF-HAND ASSERTIONS ABOUT THE "WEST."

He adds, "No attempt is made to trace the historical evolution of Western arts, no impartial exposition of the different theories as they have been shaped and enriched by the varied experiences of life is attempted, there is no sympathy with the artistic aspirations of Western peoples; all the arts of the Occident in all ages and all the theories of art are swept into one basket and condemned.

THE PATIENT ENGLISHMAN LISTENS.

"The patient Englishman who listens with exemplary patience to his condemnation of all the arts of his country—his poetry and drama and romance and painting and dancing and ideas of love and morality and what not—would also have found it easier to understand if the book were written in his own language."

The patient Englishman who courteously listens without protest is, unfortunately, rare.

INTELLECTUAL HYPOCRISY OF "PSEUDO-LOVERS."

And, as he himself says, "We in India are used to the intellectual hypocrisy of the pseudo-lovers of India, who, without any study of the art or philosophy of India or of their own countries, go into ecstasies over things Indian and decry the achievements of their own countries. It is said to find an Indian (and the Singhalese are culturally and linguistically Indian) in such company."

THE AUTHOR IS NOT AN EXCEPTION.

Is he, however, as Syt. Mukerji implies, an exception? Is he not only just another who follows the deplorable example set by almost every writer on Indian art? Is he not in the direct line of the romantic antiquarians whose off-hand methods, if they may be so called, of criticism and appreciation, if not their inferences have been identical with those adopted by the sentimental "revivalists?"

FASHIONABLE VAGUENESS.

He has only to remember the institution in Calcutta called the Indian Society of "Oriental" art to realise the origin of the fashionable vagueness about Indian art. He has only to read books on Indian art painting sculptures even on architecture, art-crafts, music, and dancing to note the "intellectual hypocrisy" that has flourished for these thirty years and more in the domain of Indian art and culture.

STAND THE TEST.

How many of the art critics in India and the authorities and experts from abroad whom they have been accustomed to gramophone have stood or can stand the test of the specific, rational and consistent standards of art criticism. Syt. Mukerji now expects from the Singhalese author?

PATHETIC CREDULITY.

Have we not, we in India, hitherto accepted with pathetic avidity the fulsome eulogies about Indian art, as sharply contrasted with the "material" art of the West, with which the "pseudo-lovers" of India profitably and have for three decades and more consistently sought to humour us? Have we not done worse than pander to their "intellectual hypocrisy?" Have we not permitted them to exploit our uncritical and sentimental attachment to art?

CREATIVE ARTISTS MISLED.

Have we not fostered dishonest art, institutions, books and a prosperous trade even by our amazingly credulous devotion to them? Have we not thrown to the background and ruined for ever countless young and promising creative artists by the "application" of the formula stereotyped and set into fashion by the "pseudo-lovers?" Does not the present fashionable art criticism "elude," as Syt. Mukerji would suggest, close examination by application to specific objects of art?"

THE NIGHTMARE PHRASE

Is not the "ideals" of Indian art the magic phrase that has "eluded" investigation of specific art values and has been deluding more than one generation of young creative artists and intellectuals in India? It has been, of set purpose, side-tracked into all the bewildering, inconsistent, long-winded speculations about archaeology, iconography, metaphysics, philosophy and even occultism that characterise the writings not of one author, but of almost every author and exponent of Indian art.

INTELLECTUAL TYRANNY AND TREASON

The "intellectual hpocrisy" which Syt. Mukerji has pointed out has been more or less a universal feature and has inevitably led to the intellectual tyranny and treason that have perpetuated the strangle-hold of blind orthodoxy on more than one region and phase of the nation's cultural life and advancement.

FORFEITED FAITH

The intellectuals in India have thus not only disowned their self-respect but betrayed and forfeited the faith of those entitled to expect them to be willing and prepared for progressive responsibilities. Until the intellectuals determine to cultivate self-respect, realise the full implications of their high office and refuse to be humoured by "pseudo-lovers" of India, it is futile to expect to accomplish for the nation its unfettered intellectual, art or cultural advancement.

ART STUDENTS' RECEPTION

The art students who successfully staged their first variety programme at the Opera House were received at an "At Home" by Mr. and Mrs. Lalkaka at their bungalow. They deserved and have, as I said, earned the tribute. The presence of the members of the Western India Regional Committee including Lady and Justice Beaumont, Sir Phiroze Sethna, the Archbishop of Bombay and Mr. Foster King was, naturally, greatly appreciated by the art students. For their first entry on the public stage was, as is known, due to their desire to offer financial help to the Western India Regional Committee. Sir Phiroze Sethna who spoke on the occasion rightly dwelt on the aspirations of the young art students who were looking forward to the time when they could spread their gospel of harmony and beauty.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED ZEAL

If the young students continued to maintain, as they did. Their public-spirited zeal and attachment to the school he felt assured of a great advancement and future for Indian art. Mr. Lalkaka expressed his thanks for the feeling enthusiasm of the art students and mentioned the fact that Mr. Foster King who, although he remained behind the scenes, was known to be one of those who worked hardest for the success at the Opera.

KUMARI NIRMALA WINS A SOUVENIR

But the most graceful gesture, if I might so suggest, of the evening was the presentation of silver souvenirs, by Mr. and Mrs. Lalkaka, to Kumari Nirmalla Motivalla and Syt. B. Dhond for fine acting. The host and hostess of the evening may be assured that their generous spirit and hospitality to a section of the community that has been seldom recognised much less honoured in the philistine atmosphere which has still, unfortunately, remained dominant in this city have been widely appreciated.

A NEGLECTED COMMUNITY

It is this spirit of cordiality between the art students and their teachers and between the enlightened citizens and their young community of aspiring artist, girls and boys, that alone can ensure as it was suggested, that evening, the interest and active sympathy of this vast and international city. For, art is the living link between individuals, communities nations. It is the most effective weapon for harmony. Beauty is dynamic, not static and certainly not stagnant.

HISTORY OF YUGOSLAV LITERATURE

Countess Vera Crassi di Frangipani, in a interesting lecture, presided over by the Consul of Czeko-Slovakia, on the "Survey of the History Yugoslav Literature" described its—gradual evolution, its political difficulties, its struggles, to formulate a national language

Children Play The Parable

Group of the young players of the Pupil's Own School.

'The Parrot's Education'

Child players of the "Pupil's Own School" acted the "Parrot's Education"—a parable on the present system of education—at the Opera House.

The Girl Dancers

These dancers introduced a novel feature in the parable played by the "Pupil's Own School."

Maxim Gorky's Address

To Congress Of Writers

There is every ground for hoping that when the history of culture will be written by Marxists, we will convince ourselves that 'the role of bourgeoisie in the process of cultural creativeness has been strongly exaggerated', and especially strongly in the realm of literature, and still more so in the realm of painting where the bourgeoisie was always the employer and thereby the legislator. In itself, the bourgeoisie has no craving towards the creativeness of culture, if this creativeness is to be understood as something broader than merely the continuous development of external, material living comforts and development of luxury. The culture of capitalism is nothing else but a system of methods of the physical and moral extension and consolidation of the power of the bourgeoisie over men, over the treasures of the earth, the energies of nature. 'The meaning of the process of the development of culture has never been understood by the bourgeoisie as the necessity for progress of the entire mass of humanity.' It is known that by force of bourgeois economic policy, every neighbouring nation, organized as a state, was hostile, and that tribes, weakly organized, and especially coloured tribes, served for the bourgeoisie as slaves with a still greater lack of rights than its own white-skinned slaves.

The peasants and workers were robbed of the right to education —the right to the development of reason and will for the knowledge of life, for changing its conditions, for lightening labour conditions. Only obedient servants of capitalism, believing in its unchangeability and legality, were elucated and are being educated in the schools. "Education of the people" was written and spoken about, and a boast was even made of the successes of literacy, but in reality, the toiling people were divided, inspiring them with ideas of the irreconcilable differences of races, nations and religions. By this preaching is justified the inhuman colonial policy which gives an ever wider scope to the senseless passions for profiteering, the idiotic greed of shoopkeepers. Bourgeois science was at the service of this preaching, not being squeamish about stooping to the assertion that a negative attitude of men of the Aryan race towards all others has "organically evolved from the metaphysical activity of the entire people." It is perfectly obvious, however, that if "a whole people" was infected with a shameful bestial hatred towards colcured races or towards Semites—this infection was injected by the very real physical and most despicable activity of the bourgeoisie by "fire and sword." When it is remembered that the Christian church made this activity the symbol of suffering of the loving son of god—the sinister humour of this becomes obvious in all its disgusting nakedness. By the way, Christ, the "son of god," is the only "positive type" created by church literature—it is in this type of an unsuccessful reconciler of all contradictions of life that the creative impotence of church literature is shown especially strikingly.

HISTORY OF TECHNICAL DISCOVERIES

The history of technical and scientific discoveries is rich with facts of the resistance of the bourgeoisie even to the growth of technical culture. Facts of such resistance are generally known. They are as known as are their causes—cheapness of living labour power. It will be said that technique has nevertheless grown and attained considerable heights. This cannot be disputed. But it is explained by the fact that technique itself forecasts and prompts as it were, the possibility and necessity of its further growth.

It goes without saying that I will not deny that the bourgeoisie was a revolutionary force in its time, for instance, in relation to feudalism, that it facilitated the growth of material culture, inevitably sacrificing the interests of the life and the forces of the working masses to this progress. But the case of Fulton shows that the bourgeoisie of France, even after its victory, did not immediately appraise the importance of steamships for the development of commerce and self-defense. And this is not a unique case which shows the conservatism of the philistines. We have to realize that this conservatism, in which is latent the concern for the consolidation and defense by the bourgeoisie of its power over the world, has limited in every way the possibilities of the intellectual growth of the toiling people. Nevertheless in the long run it has led to a new force coming in to the world—the proletariat, and the proletariat has already created a state in which the intellectual growth of the masses is not limited. There is only one sphere in which technical innovations have been accepted by the bourgeoisie without objection and immediately—the sphere of the production of weapons for the extermination of people. It seems that no one has yet noted the influence of the production of weapons of self-defense of the bourgeoisie on the general progress of technique in the metal working industry.

The social and cultural development of people proceeds normally only when the hands teach the head, and, having become wiser, the head in turn teaches the hands. The wise hands again and to a greater extent contribute to the development of the brain. This normal process of cultural development of toilers was interrupted in ancient days by causes well known to you. A gap arose between the intellectual and manual work, and human thought became divorced from worldly interests. Philosophers appeared, and explained the world and the development of thought abstractly independent of the processes of labour which change the world according to the interests and aims of people. At first they were probably organizers of labour, the same "eminent people," heroes of labour, whom we see in our days in this country. Later on the temptation for power of one over many, this source of all social evils, sprang up among them as well as a tendency towards an easy life at the price of another's labour, an idea that the same time ugly and sublime, of their individual power. This idea was supported at first by the recognition of exceptional abilities in a given individual, although these abilities were only concentrated or reflected labour achievements of the working collective, that is, the clan or tribe.

LABOUR AND THOUGHT

The historians of culture ascribe this gap between labour and thought to the whole mass of primitive people and consider the education of individualists by the masses a merit. The history of the development of individualism is given completely and clearly by the history of literature. I again draw your attention to the fact, comrades, that the most profound, striking and artistically perfect types of heroes have been created by folklore, the oral creative power of the working people. The perfection of such types as Hercules, Prometheus, Mikula, Selvaninovich, Svyatogor, Doctor Faust, Vasilisa the Wise, the ironic lucky Ican the Fool, and finally Petrushka who defeats the doctor, priest, policeman, devil and even death—all these are types in the creation of which reason and intuition, thought and feeling have been harmoniously combined. This combination is possible only if its creator directly participates in real life, in the struggle for the renewal of life.

It is extremely important to note that pessimism is quite alien to folklore notwithstanding the fact that the creators of folklore lived under difficult conditions. Their servile labour was deprived of all sense by the exploiters, and their personal life was lawless and defenseless. Consciousness of its immortality and confidence in its final victory over all hostile forces, however, appear to be distinctive of the collective. The hero of folklore, a "fool" despised even by his father and brothers, always turns out to be wiser than they. He is always the victor in all the adversities of everyday life just as is Vasilisa the Wise.

Notes of despair and doubt which sometimes sound in folklore in regard to earthly life have no doubt been suggested by the 2,000-year-old propaganda of pessimism of the Christian church, and by the skeptical ignorance of the parasitic petty-bourgeoisie caught between the hammer of capital and the anvil of the toiling people. The importance of folklore is strikingly illustrated when comparing its fantasticisms based on the achievements of labour with the cumbursome and ungifted fantasticisms of the ecclesiastical "lives of the saints" literature

(Continued on page 5.)

its geographic and economic problems. The Countess spoke rightly, at some length on the natural beauty of the slanting coast which in lines almost parallel to Italian coast flanks the expanse of the Adriatic.

NEW PROBLEMS IN LITERATURE

"The new generation, in keeping with the contemporary tendencies of other European countries, and influenced by modern art, attacks," she concluded, "new problems and seeks new orientations in literature as in painting and sculpture. It no longer holds with tradition; but seeks a revolution of old literary values. Richer in experience than earlier generations; more closely in contact with the rest of Europe, the present generation has introduced in Yugoslav literature wider variety and greater dynamic power."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Teacher—Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?

Robert—No, sir! I'm listening to you.

Magistrate—You say defendant struck you three times and knocked you down?

Witness—He did, sir,

"And what did you do then?"

"I asked him if he'd finished."

Shop Assistant: "We are selling these goods, madam, at ridiculous prices."

Lady Customer: "I should say so! I can buy them cheaper in half a dozen places!"

Why Birds Get Up—"Whillie, it is time you were up. The birds are all up long ago."

Willie (drowsily): "Well, if I had to sleep in a nest of sticks and straws I'd get up early, too,"

Edith (just engaged): He told me I was so interesting and so beautiful.

Julia (jealous): Surely you are not going to trust yourself for life with a man who begins deceiving you, even at the commencement of his courtship.

There had been silence in the next room for some time, and mother was getting a little suspicious. At last she called out: "Harry, why is it that baby is so quiet?" Are you sure he is all right?"

There came the reassuring reply: "Yes, mother. He is only playing with the fly-papers, and has got one stuck over his mouth."

"Yassah," said old Link, "business very good. Done bought a pig fo' ten dollars, traded pig fo' a barrer, barrer fo' a calf, calf fo' a bicycle, and sol' de bicycle fo' ten dollars!"

"But yo'don' make nothing' Link!"

"Sho 'nough, but look at de business ah been doin'."

"This radio is a wonderful means of reaching the public."

"It has its disadvantages', continued Senator Sorghum. "If you happen to say something you want to take back next day, there isn't a chance to come out and say the interview was garbled."

Superintendent of Insane Asylum—Did you get those five men who escaped?

Guard—Five? We got thirteen!

* * * *

Magistrate (to discharged prisoner): Now, then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company.

Prisoner (feelingly)—Thanks! You won't see me back here again.

"Life is 'nothin' but disappointment,' groaned Brindlechook.

"Cheer up!" urged his friend. "Didn't you get ten pounds for puttin' yer picture in the paper as bein' cured of all ills by Pinderton's pills?"

"Yes, I did. An' now all my relatives are asking me why I don't go to work, now that I'm cured."

It was a fairly busy time in the outfitting department when a little boy entered and approaching the counter asked the assistant for "a soft man's collar."

The assistant smiled and the customer laughed

Pointing to his own collar, which happened to be a soft one, the assistant said: "You mean one like this, sonny?"

"No," replied the boy, "I want a clean one."

"Did you ever notice what big feet Mr. Williams has?"

"I never noticed it, but now that you speak of it, I believe Mr. Williams' pedal extremities are rather large."

Large? Large? Man, dem feet is magnanimous. You know them tan shoes he wears? Well, the other night he was riding in a sleeping car an' the porter come in to shine them shoes and thought he made a good job. The next morning he found held shined one shoe and a dress suitcase."

Enraptured by the figure in resplendent uniform standing outside the cinema, one urchin whispered to the other:

"I tell you he's a general."

"Garr, he's an admiral," said his companion.

At that moment the commissionaire noticed them.

"Nah then, 'op it!" he ordered brusquely.

'Blimey, he's only a bolshie," was the joint conclusion of the disillusioned spectators as they turned away.

The prize excuse was offered during the trial of a man charged with wife-beating. A neighbour present during the assault was called as a witness for the prosecution. He described the blows in detail and the wife's helplessness.

In astonishment the judge turned to the witness and asked: "Do you mean the court to understand that you stood by and saw this man strike the poor woman again and again?"

"Yes. I saw it all."

"And you made no effort to interfere?"

"I couldn't."

"Why not?"

"I was filling my pipe."

Jones looked at his doctor.

"Yes doctor" he said, "the strain of life to one in my business is very great." He paused, then:—"But I have a good remedy, you know, and that is cycling."

"Ah! I can quite believe you," said his doctor. "First-rate exercise, cycling! Takes you out of yourself. Fills your lungs with fresh air: brushes away the cobwebs of care, eh?"

"Well no, it's not that."

No?"

"The fact is, when I do go out I'm so thankful to get back alive that I feel in high spirits for the rest of the day."

AMERICAN CONVICTS WRECK PRISON

An interior view of one of the main cell blocks in the Eastern State Penitentiary, showing the wreckage caused by 200 prisoners when they staged a riot, destroyed equipment and fired several buildings. The convicts were armed with clubs, iron-bars and flaming torches. State Police, machine-gun squads, rushed to the prison, quelled the insurrection after the prisoners had defied the entire force of prison guards for two hours.

Street Salesman--Ladies and gentlemen, I have here a famous flexible comb hat will stand any kind of treatment. You can bend it double, you can hit it with a hammer, you can twist it, you can——"

Interested Listener— Can you you comb your hair with it?

The new minister was calling upon the members of his flock "What a cute little girl!" he gallantly remarked, upon viewing one of the children. "And this sturdy little urchin in the bib belongs to the contrary sex, I presume.?"

"Oh, yes," said the mother "she's a girl, too."

"Jane',' crieda the mistress, reproachfully, "you informed me a while ago that you were going to have a little sleep?"

"Yes, madam," replied the maid.

"Then," pursued her mistress "what were you doing at the garden gate when the soldiers passed by?"

"Having forty winks," answered the maid, unabashed.

Dora—And so you quarrelled?

Lallie—Yes, and I returned all his presents, and what do you think he did?

Dora.—Something horrid, I'm sure.

Lallie—He sent me half a dozen boxes of face powder, with a note, complaining that he thought he had taken as much as that home on his coat since he first met me.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were touring in Italy. When they arrived in Pisa, Mrs. Smith took her 260 lb. up the spiral stairway of the famous Leaning Tower, leaving her husband below. She leaned far out from, the topmost rampart, waved a scarf at her husband, and shouted, "Hi! Come on up."

Smith looked up to the top of the tower for the first time, then he shouted, "Becky. Becky, get back! You're bending the building."

"Aha!" cried the egg
As it splashed a bit.
"I was cast for the villain
And made a hit."

Father: "If you had your due, you'd get a good whipping."

Son: "But bills aren't always paid when due these days."

We are told that no credit is allowed in the house furnishing trade. But they allow tick in the bedding department.

Mistress: I see a spider web in the corner, Mary! To what do you attribute that?

Maid: To a spider, ma'am.

Minister: "And what does your mother do for you when you've been a good girl?"

Little Girl: "She lets me stay home from church."

Film Director—So you think you can stand the severe duties of a film actor? You know, in this picture we may find it necessary to throw you down a flight of stairs into a barrel of water!

Applicant—Oh, I can stand that. I was collector for an instalment furniture house for three years.

"Most interesting," said the sweet young thing to the motor-car salesman, and now show me the depreciation, please. I hear it is heavy in these cars."

"As a matter of fact, madam," replied the opportunist, "we found it such a source of worry that we had it removed altogether!"

The film star approached her publicity man.

"Look here, I don't seem to be much in the news at present," she said. "Can't you think of something really startling for me?""?

The publicity man looked thoughtful.

"What about being seen out with your husband on day next week?" he suggested.

Statesman: And these figures are not mine, gentleman; they are the figures of one who knows what he is talking about."

He: "All men have a soft spot somewhere."

She: "That's why women throw themselves at their heads."

Lady: "Well, I'll take a pound of those sausages. Are they British?"

Butcher: "Yes, madam—the good old bulldog breed."

The lady who likes children was gushing over Mary, aged three.

"How old are you, darling?" she asked.

"I isn't old," said Mary, "I'm nearly new."

Wife: "I don't like the look of that pretty maid you engaged. so I discharged her this afternoon."

Husband: "Before giving her a chance?"

"No, before giving you a chance."

Doctor: "You have something radically wrong with your digestive organs.'"

Patient: "Well, considering my four daughters are learning to cook, it is hardly to be wondered at!"

"I haven't much time for meals," said the bus driver, "so I generally have a bite at the wheel."

"That's a bit tough, I should think," said his listener.

It should have been an Irish paper, but was really a Scotch paper. in which one read that "when the congregation stood up to sing the opening hymn there was not an empty seat in the church."

If Church Endorses Next War

It Will Result In Final Discrediting Of Christianity In Eyes Of Humanity, Says Rev. Belden

The issue in regard to war is the supreme issue for Christianity in the modern world. Another world-war will smash civilisation, and in doing so it will smash Christendom and put the fortunes of Christianity back where they were at the break-up of the Roman Empire, writes the Rev. A. D, Belden of Whitefield's Tabernacle, in the "News Chronicle."

If the Church endorses the next world-war it will be the final discrediting of Christianity in the eyes of the rest of humanity. The one aspect of the peace problem which is most urgent for Christian people is the production of a faultless peace-willness on the part of the Christian Church.

I have been much impressed of late by the widespread conviction entertained by folk outside the Churches—who make no profession of religion at all—that the Churches ought to be wholeheartedly and courageously pacifist. The Churches, on the other hand, in their endeavour to be consistent and to apply their gospel to real life, find themselves badly confused by the conflict of loyalties.

It is not the first time in history that the Church has been confused about fundamental moral issues. The history of the Christian Church is the history of an increasingly sensitive and expanding conscience in regard to the will of Christ.

CHURCH'S DEFENCE OF SLAVERY

Through long generations the grossness of the sin of slavery was not apparent to Christian men and women. When at last the great Emancipation movement was started in our own land it was opposed by the majority of Churchmen as well as by the official Church. Moreover, it was opposed by means of the fiercest appeals to patriotic sentiment, to the apparent sanction of Scripture, and to the threat it involved to British industry.

Yet history has shown that on all these counts the minority were right, and there is to-day throughout Christendom a final conviction of the sin of slavery.

An essential factor in this remarkable transformation was the actual bringing home to the mind of the public of the facts about the horrors of slavery. By such noble actions as that of Thomas Clarkson, in actually travelling on slave ships to secure evidence, and by the portrayal of slave sufferings, as for example later in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a new realisation of the iniquity involved in slavery was brought home to the public mind.

Has not a similar history attended the sin of war in our own generation? The longer humanity sins a certain sin, especially sin of a social kind the more the inward horror of the thing becomes explicit for all to understand. This is what has happened to War .

In a very real sense, for almost the first time in history on a grand scale War has been found out for the foul and unmitigated crime that it is.

The modern world is so highly and closely organised that the next war, to an even greater degree than the last, will be a world-war, bringing within measurable distance, certainly, the destruction of whole civilisation and possibly the ultimate destruction, through a series of wars, of civilisation the world over.

ENHANCED HORRORS OF WAR

Also by the new aerial and poison weapons involved, it will be of a peculiarly cowardly and atrocious character. "The Manual of Medical and Chemical Warfare," published by the British War Office on August 6, 1926, deals with arsenical warfare gasses, and says:

"They are readily dispersed without decomposition by the aid of heat in the form of an intensely irritant smoke—i.e. in actual particles of an extremely minute size. A substance in this very fine particulate form can remain suspended in the air for an immense time..... In man slight and transitory nasal irritation is appreciable after an exposure of five minutes to as little as one part of diphenylchloroarsine in 200,000,000 parts of air. And as the concentration is increased, the irritation shows itself sooner and in rapidly increasing severity.

"Marked symptoms are produced by exposure to one part in 50,000,000 parts of air, and it may be stated in general that this concentration forms the limit of tolerance of ordinary individuals for an exposure lasting five minutes. A concentration of one part in 10,000.000 will probably incapacitate a man within one minute from the pain and distress, and nausea and vomiting accompanying an exposure of from two to three minutes to this concentration.....

"These substances are generally used to cause such sensory irritation that the victim is unable to tolerate a respirator....."

As a recent writer, the late Mr. F. A. Atkins, has said: "Read this carefully and you will see that it is an explanation in the language of income-tax forms of how men, women and children will be choked, poisoned and killed, in the next war."

Modern warfare it thus declared to be no longer a warfare

(Continued in Cols. 2 & 3).

(Continued from column 7)

of professionals, but wholesale mutual extermination of non-combatants and largely innocent populations. In short, murder, and especially murder of women and children.

NO ROOM FOR EXPEDIENCY

From such an atrocity, or even from the bare suggestion of complicity in it, one would think the Christian Church everywhere would instinctively and absolutely recoil. Yet, the Christian Church. through many leading representatives, is still attempting to say: "Yes, all this is very hateful, but there are circumstances in which we are prepared to do it."

So long as the Church take that attitude they will simply "cut no ice," as the popular phrase goes, in the peace problem at all for if this kind of war is waged, even in defence of the sanctions of the League of Nations it will still be an abominable and cowardly atrocity.

What the world needs above all in the present situation is a sanction of human unity. The settlement of this great question on grounds merely of expediency or of national self-interest however mutual, will still mean that the heart of the world is fundamentally unchanged, and that its unity is motived by fear and not by genuine brotherhood.

Such a state of mind, because it is founded upon self-interest, will never shake itself free of the strife and suspicion that breed war. A merely prudential solution of the war problem is not good enough for the Church of Divine love.

It should by all means give all the support that lies in its power to the policy of substituting Law for War, as the means of setting natoinal disputes. Nevertheless, the real need of the world will yet have to be met! That need is for a people whose unity is founded in God with such a passion and such a free mutual self-giving as shall make an inviolable peace between them the world over.

And if there are still Christians who read this article who imagine that such a policy involves disloyalty to one's country, let them read again the manual issued by the British War Office, to which reference has been made. Let them ask themselves whether, by indulgence in such war for any conceivable reason, any county can any longer guarantee its own safety, further the cause of civilisation, or even guard its honour. We know at last with grim finality that "the wages of sin death."

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A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

From Amos To Lenin & Gandhi

Birth Of Socialism, And Revolt Of Masses

(By Proscos.)

(Attention of the reader is drawn to the series of articles under the title of "A History of Human Protest—From Amos to Lenin and Gandhi," which have been appearing in the columns of the "Sunday Chronicle." These articles are written with a view to give to the reader a brief and yet clear idea of the growth of Socialism in the world. Three vital forces have contributed to create Socialism —individuals, ideas, and historical situations. All these three are brought together in this series of articles to give to the intelligent reader a comprehensive idea of what is Socialism. To make these ideas very clear, a brief history of the world during the two thousand years preceding Socialism is given in the first five articles of the series. A history of Socialism as we understand it to-day commences from the present article).

Men, ideas and events combine to lead the world through the chaos of history to sublimer heights of human destiny. Whilst the Roman Church gloried in its regal authority, its inner precincts were, in not a few instances, being demoralised by corruption and lust for worldly again and power. It was left to the common people to sound the trumpets of revolt and proclaim their faith in genuine Christian ideals.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226) was an uneducated son of a wealthy merchant. In his youth, he revelled in mischief, mirth and grandeur. One day he was dragged through the streets at the head of a crowd of pleasure-seeking youngsters. In the melee he was suddenly missed by his friends, and was later found in the street lying in swoon. From that day he renounced his earthly pleasures and embraced a life of solitude, prayer and service. Seeing a leper, he gave away all he had, kissed his soiled hands, and thus commenced his new life. The foolish son was soon disinherited by his wealthy father, and Francis went to Mt. Subasio where he founded his famous Franciscan order to help and serve mankind. The Pope, in his manner, imposed upon the Order the discipline of the Church, and Francis, who believed in the joy of spontaneous service, left the cherished institution of his creation. Blind, and overburdened with suffering, he toiled to the last day of his life, teaching even in far off Egypt and Spain, the ideals of simple living and service. After his death, the Order degenerated to possess wordly property and authority, whilst his faithful followers were persecuted, scourged, imprisoned, killed or burnt at the stake for their hostility to the hypocrisy of the Church.

St. Dominic (1170-1221) was a less important idealist who preferred to flatter the Pope and tried to achieve by persuasion what the crusaders always accomplished at the point of the sword. Failing in his task to convert the unbelievers, he resorted to threatening the heretics. "I have exhorted you in vain," he raged, "with gentleness prayer and weeping; but where blessing can accomplish nothing blows may avail. We shall rouse against you princes and prelates who will arm nations and kingdoms against you." But the crusaders of Europe failed to convert the good heathens; and instead of kings and prelates delivering the fateful blows it came their turn to totter before the rising tide of the peasants in revolt.

BIRTH OF SOCIALISM

St. Benedict had humbled himself before the terror of the Church; St. Assisi had suffered in silence the hauteur of the Pope. But now men were born who had in their hearts the fire of rebellion, and who had the courage to speak aloud to the people the truths of their convictions. They not only rebelled against the arrogant clergy, but they proclaimed the great ideals of social equality and economic emancipation and thus laid the foundation of what we know today as Socialism.

John Wycliffe (b. 1320), a master of Balliol, opened his crusade against the Pope by supporting Parliament against a tribute levied by the Church on the people of England. He translated the Bible into English, and began systematically to expose to the world the dishonesty and corruption of the clergy through a specially organised clergy of the friars. He maintained that "righteousness is the sole, indefeasible title to dominion and property" and denied that the Church was vested with any legal or political authority. He even went on to proclaim that the State had full rights to confiscate Church property. His conclusions were based on the philosophy of 'Les Jus Naturale,' according to which man had neither private property, nor civil law in the very beginning. Man lived in a condition of pure Communism, which according to Wycliffe, was the best form of society. He preached that man should continually check his selfishness and live for his community if he is "to attain that degree of grace which would render him worthy of receiving the earth as a fief at the hands of the over-lord." He was indicted and ordered to be imprisoned by the Pope, but the Pope could be defied because the whole realm was on his side. Wycliffe continued to denounce the Church more vehemently till the Black Death spread its claws over the whole world. Wycliffe supported the peasant revolts which followed and lost the good graces of the king and the nobility because of his Communist inclinations. But he was too powerful to be arraigned when alive, so after his death his bones were ordered to be dug up and burnt. He left behind him a light which was to burn in many lands.

The great epidemic of plague known as the Black Death almost threatened to demolish the world. It arose perhaps in South Russia and spread to Genoa and England, and then to Armenia, Egypt, Africa and China. Millions perished, homes were ruined, and society and governments were paralysed. Labour was disorganised, lands remained untilled and rents could not be paid. But the abbots, landlords and the aristocracy demanded their dues. Their properties were being demolished, their soils remained fallow.

REVOLT IN FRANCE.

France was already devastated by the Hundred Years' War, the sufferings caused by the Black Death the peasants could bear no longer. A conflict between armed soldiers and peasants at St. Leu lighted the conflagration known to history as the Jacqueria. Like thunder in a sudden storm, the masses emerged from under the earth crushed by the terror of feudalism and fired by the great urge of self-preservation. They demolished the chateaux and put to the sword the aristocracy of the countryside. But they were yet unorganised. Their imagination were not yet stirred by lofty ideals. Discipline did not control their rage and iron men of character did not lead them. The trained soldiers of the King of Navarre crushed the rebellion and thousands were massacred.

REVOLT IN ENGLAND.

Feelings of indignation against the Church aroused by Wycliffe and others now mingled with the cry for social equality and political emancipation. In England the Black Death caused unspeakable poverty, and the suppressed feelings of the people were roused to anger by the Statutes of Labour passed in 1351. Matters reached a crisis with the imposition of the poll-tax in 1379. The ideals of social equality and the rights of man were publicly proclaimed by the great English rebel and communist John Ball. (1360-1381). He declared that men were born equal and servitude was imposed by the oppressors. Through his teachings the whole of England rang with the refrain with its challenging doctrine.

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

Ball demanded the abolition of all forms of oppression. "My good people," he addressed his yeomen followers, "things cannot go well with England until all goods are held in common. . . By what right are they whom we call lords greater folk than we?. . . Why do they hold us in serfage?. . . How can they say or prove that they are better than we, if it be not that they make us gain for them by our toil what they spend in their pride? . . They are clothed in velvet. . . we are covered with rags. They have wine and spices. . . and we oat-cake and straw. . . They have leisure and fine houses, we have pain and labour, the rain and the wind in the fields." Three times John Ball was imprisoned by the orders of the Pope, and he was only released from prison by the rebelling Kentish peasants whom he inspired to attack the lords of the manors and the law givers. The rebellion failed and he fled, to be arrested and hanged on the gallows.

WAT TYLER.

If John Ball was the preacher of Communism and the inspirer of the revolution, Wat Tyler was the hero of the revolt. The peasant revolutionaries had seized the Rochester Castle and then marched to Maidestone where Wat was chosen their leader. He seized Canterbury and burnt the palace of the Bishop. With Wat and John the rebelling population marched to London where the drawbridge of the Tower was mysteriously lowered by some friends of the rebels. Labourers and artisans joined the ranks of the revolting peasantry. The Palace of the Treasurer of Parliament was sacked, prisons were smashed and prisoners were released, and the towering buildings of the rich were demolished. The Treasurer was taken prisoner and killed. The propertied classes now armed themselves, and Richard II proceeded in person to parley with Wat Tyler the demands of the people. The people asked for the abolition of serfdom and all feudal services and the removal of all restrictions on freedom of labour and trade. Church properties were to be confiscated and social equality to be established. Richard is said to have agreed to all the demands if the Crown was saved and honoured. Tyroller's haughty reply to this demand provoked the Mayor of London to murder him on the spot. All concessions were withdrawn and thousands of peasants were massacred.

REVOLT OF THE HUSSITES.

The flames of rebellion were now leaping to other lands. John Huss (1373-1415) was the educated son of a peasant of Prague. He read Wycliffe and began to oppose the church. He horrified pious souls by declaring the Pope to be the Antichrist. He was excommunicated, but supported by the Princes and the nobility, he continued to preach the doctrines of liberty of conscience and social equality. He was at last interned, tried, declared a heretic, and after a treacherous release, was burnt at the stake. His great oratorical powers had stirred the peasantry rendered helpless by the Black Death. The people demanded the one-third realms of the State which belonged to the clergy, and prepared for war under a leader John Zizka (1376-1424). The people, as usual, took the law into their own hands, massacred the landlords and aristocrats, and established a Christian communistic society at Tabor. Crusades were declared against these communist Hussites, but four of them met with defeats at the hands of a people who defended themselves with zeal. Internal dissensions then weakened the communists, and a settlement was patched up between the Hussites and the invaders.

REVOLCT IN GERMANY.

The members of the peasant revolutions did not die out till 1521, when the spark lighted by Wycliffe found ripe hay in the peasants of Germany. The outbreak took place in the days of Martin Luther, the pioneer of the Protestant revolt in Europe. He violently opposed the Pope and sided with the Princes against the Church, but his political alliances prevented him from realising the dreams of social equality which inspired the imagination of the people. The Anabaptists the peasant revolutionaries, first denied the validity of infant baptism. They claimed full liberty for their religious convictions, and formed the left wing of religious reformers. Thomas Miza linked up the idea of religious liberty with the more important ideas of social equality and political freedom. The crisis was reached in the Peasant Wars of 1525 when the great peasant masses rose against feudal oppression, and wanted to establish a Christian communism throughout the land "with equality and community of goods." Mirza was killed and the Anabaptists were defeated, but the aroused class consciousness of the people found a new expression in another revolt between 1532-35 led by a liberal pastor Rothman, a Haarlem baker Mathyza, and the famous tailor John of Leyden. The rebels took Munster and appointed Leydon the dictator of the new 'Zion.' Like all dictators Leydon lost his head, declared himself to be the new David, and claimed to receive divine guidance in his undemocratic despotism. Munster was taken again, Leyden was executed, and his followers became victims of a horrible massacre.

(Continued from Col. 7).

the bath" case. Coroners' inquests were held on two of Smith's previous victims, and resulted in verdicts of death by misadventure.

A Coroner appointed since May 1st, 1927 must be a barrister, solicitor or doctor of not less than five years standing. There are, of course, many Coroners of no particular qualifications. There is nothing to prevent a Coroner from being in private practice, so that the interests of his clients or patients may be, and often are, involved when he holds an inquest. A Coroner's jury usually consists of any unoccupied persons who can be got together, and is as a rule inferior to any other class of jury.

Probably the only reason why the office of Coroner has not been abolished is that it has never occurred to any Government that this might be done. It has survived in much the same way as the buttons on the tails of morning coats have done. A public officer not below the rank of Superintendent might be empowered to grant burial certificates where no doctor's certificate could be given, and the abolition of Coroners would enable us to afford sufficient judges and even a few more stipendiary magistrates.

CUBAN ARMY OFFICERS HEAR DEATH SENTENCES

Major Angel Echeverria (left), 32, and Captain Auguston Erice, 28, photographed in court at Havana on August 23rd, when they heard the sentence of death passed on them, following their court martial. The men, close friends of Colonel Fulgenia Batista, Cuban Army Commander, were convicted of high treason in leading the attempted overthrow of the Cuban Government two days before. They had attempted to kill Batista, oust President Mendieta, and take power.

"The Coroner Is A Law Unto Himself"

A LAWYER'S PLEA FOR ABOLITION OF POST

This country spent £92,652 upon Coroners' salaries in 1932, the latest year for which statistics are available. The expenses in connection with their Courts came to £115,751. It is said that we cannot afford additional judges, at ...5,000 a year each, urgently as they are needed. Yet it is difficult to point to any useful purpose served by the continuance of the Coroner's Court, writes "Solicitor" in the "New Statesman and Nation."

The office of Coroner is very ancient, and doubtless was a necessary one until the organisation of an efficient police force rendered it obsolete. For practical purposes the only duty of the Coroner is to hold an inquiry into the cause of death where no doctor's certificate can be given. In actual fact, the inquiry where any question of crime is involved is made by the police, and if any person has been charged before the magistrates in connection with the death the inquest has to be adjourned until the criminal proceedings are over. In motoring cases in particular inquiries are always made by the police, and if they consider it necessary there is a prosecution. The Coroner is usually mainly concerned so to direct the jury that they shall not bring in a verdict of manslaughter. In other cases of death by accident full and proper inquiry by experts, in railway and mining accidents by Government officials, is made. As to the immediate cause of death there is usually little doubt, and, when there is, the point is of importance only to the insurance companies involved, who are always represented at the inquest. The Coroner's inquest is never of use to source from which the Coroner the police, for they are the gets his information. An inquest, however, frequently hampers the police in their investigations, and often prejudices the fair trial of an accused person. There are no rules of evidence at the Coroner's Court. Any sort of hearsay or gossip is freely admitted if the Coroner thinks fit, as he usually does.

WIDEST LICENCE

It is in cases of suicide that the average Coroner allows himself the widest licence. The immediate cause of death and the fact of suicide are usually obvious, but many Coroners think themselves justified in going fully into any matters, however intimately they my concern living persons, which may affect the question as to why the deceased took his or her life. Especially is this the case where they may be any sexual irregularity. Two or three years ago a child of two died from gas poisoning. Not content with eliciting the possibly relevant fact that the child was illegitimate the Coroner proceeded to inquire into the relationship of the father with his wife and with other women, all the name being brought out in open court. In a case last year a married man committed suicide. A girl with whom he had apparently been carrying on an intrigue had her love letters read aloud to her in open court, and was bullied by the Coroner and told she was the cause of the man's death, with the result that she fainted. Obviously it was unnecessary to call her as a witness except as a punishment.

In a recent case the widow of a Christian Scientist was called as a witness. She said that her husband adopted Christian Science because she herself had been cured after many years of sickness. The Coroner is reported to have said to her: "Four Christian Science practitioners did not save your husband's life?" To which the widow answered "No." Later, when she said "God can do anything," he exclaimed, "Don't talk nonsense." In examination of another witness he inquired, "What do you ask God to do?" and on receiving the answer, "I realise He does everything good," he replied, "I suppose you do not realise that in the eyes of right-thinking people you are talking utter nonsense."

A week or two later an inquest was held by another coroner on a woman who had died as a result of a forceps having been left in her body when she underwent an operation thirteen years earlier. The Coroner invited the medical students from St. Bartholomew's Hospital to attend the inquest. A surgeon gave evidence that it was the presence of the forceps that caused the woman's death. The Coroner in summing up was careful to say that although someone had blundered the surgeon ought not to be held blameworthy.

The same Coroner held an inquest last year on a woman who had died after receiving Christian Science treatment, and told the husband that if proper medical attendance had been obtained his wife would have been spared much unnecessary suffering. Incidentally, a police surgeon is reported to have said that the woman would have been alive and well if he had been called in weeks or months earlier, but the doctor who conducted a post-mortem said that there was long-standing disease of the heart. Some day, perhaps, there may be an inquest, presided over by an unorthodox practitioner, upon a person who has died as a result of a doctor's mistake in diagnosis.

A LAW TO HIMSELF

The Coroner is a law unto himself. Barristers and solicitors have no right of audience at his court, but appear by his permission. He can, and frequently does, say whatever he pleases without regard to the pain and injury his words may inflict upon others, and he can do so without fear of contradiction. There is no appeal from the verdict at a Coroner's Inquest, although in certain circumstances the Attorney-General may cause the inquest to be held again. The worst instance of what may result from a coroner's inquest happened in the case of Mrs Pace, about six years ago. After a very protracted inquest the jury, by the direction of the Coroner, brought in a verdict of murder against a woman who was subsequently found not guilty by the direction of the judge without calling on the defence. A good example of its uselessness was in the "Brides in

(Continued in column 5.)

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WHAT IS MISSING

COMPETITION RESULTS

List Of Prize Winners

There were twenty-six (26) all correct entries. Therefore the first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, have been amalgamated and divided equally amongst the twenty-six (26) successful competitors each getting Rs. 30-12 as.

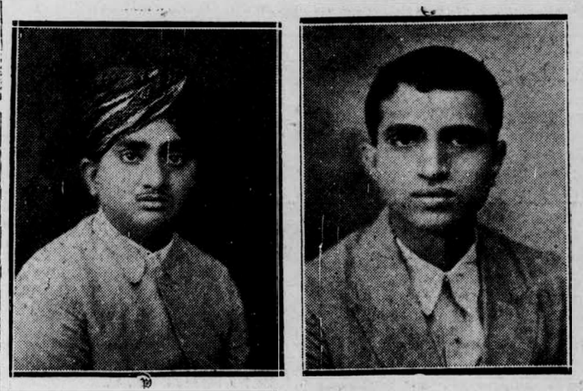
(1) E. Christen Sen, C|o Thos. Cook and Son, DELHI.
(2) B. C. Shah, 159|4 Cavel Street, Room No. 33, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.
(3) Miss Gai Ruttonji Shroff, Jassawalla Building, No. 5, Kankaria Road, AHMEDABAD.
(4) Miss Mildred Beryl Gracias-Jones, "Ave Maria Villa," Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, BOMBAY 14
(5) Jal Ardeshir Lala, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, TARDEO.
(6) E. P. Malaik, Dasada, Via Mandal, KATHIAWAR.
(7) Miss S. Chothia, 4 Babulnath Road, CHAWPATTI.
(8) S. Shedrack, I. R. Stg. Dept., G.P.O. BOMBAY.
(9) Rustom Bapujee Joshi, 638 Parsee Colony, DADAR.
(10) Kishorelal B. Kasotia, Mohandas Kamalsey's House, Naoroji Seth Street, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY 2.
(11) Jiwanjee Rustomjee Patel, Post BHESAN, Via Rander.
(12) Shah Raghunathdas Mathuradas, 727 Champa Galli, BOMBAY 2.
(13) Nurse M. Arjani, 44 Byram Villa, North Lamington Road, BOMBAY 8.
(14) Abdul Rahim Haji Suleman Noorani, 188 Jakeria Masjid Office, Masjid Bunder Road, BOMBAY 3.
(15) Mrs. Laxmibai Tekade, Abhyanker Building, GRANT ROAD.
(16) Mrs. Tehmina Pirojsha Engineer, Chothia Building, Chikkalwadi, GRANT ROAD
(17) L. M. Merchant, 21 Kaji Sayed Street, BOMBAY 3.
(18) W. A. Pollock, C|o W. I. F. A. Ltd., Cooperage, BOMBAY.
(19) Temurasp Jalejar Manekshana, Mota Parsiwad, BULSAR.
(20) Chaganlal Ravjee Valsadia, C|o P. R. Patel, Lesdown House, Lesdown Road, APOLLO BUNDER.
(21) Kaikhusroo Merwan Irani, Cafe Mazda, Nana Chowk, Sleater Road, BOMBAY 7.
(22) Hasmukhrai G. Shah, Opp. P. O. Marisari's Chawl, SANTA CRUZ.
(23) Akshoy Kumar Sen, Govt. Telegraphist, Central Telegraph Office, FORT.
(24) P. K. Engineer, Foreign Post, BALLARD PIER
(25) Jamshed Cooper, Jehangir Mansion, HUGHES ROAD.
(26) Deoram Akshay Parmar, Room No. 13, 2 Navab Badruddin Street, CALCUTTA.

The following forty (40) competitors get a Consolation Prize of Rs. 5 each.

(1) Dattatraya Ganesh Karnik, Karnik's Wada, Bhadra, AHMEDABAD.
(2) Godavaribai Lavjee Maghjee, Godbunder Road, KANDIVLI, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
(3) Miss Khorshed Byramjee Mistri, 37, Camp, BARODA.
(4) Hateem M. Lodghar, 33 Venkata Challa Mudaly St., Park Town, MADRAS.
(5) Juzar Taherali Varawalla, Begum Kara, SURAT.
(6) Dosabhoy Dinshaje Patel, 604, D. Khurshed House, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
(7) Miss Nalinibai Amladi, KYMORE, C. P. Via Jukeshi, G.I.P. Rly.
(8) Vincent Xavier D'Souza, Nachinola, Boa-Vista, Bardez, GOA.
(9) Ebrahim A. Peerzada, Kaziwada, (via Godhra), LUNAWADA.
(10) Y. Siddu Shetty, National City Bank of N.Y., BOMBAY.
(11) Fazal H. Sample, (Jangbarvalla), Ardeshir Irani Road, Sisilia Building, POONA CITY.
(12) Miss D. J. Dastur, 81, B, Hill Road, BANDRA.
(13) Mrs. C. R. Turner, Mahomed Manzil, Behind Carlton Cinema, Balaram Street, GRANT ROAD.
(14) Shankerlal Nathabhai Bhatt, Sectioner, Dist. Court, BROACH.
(15) Loku Ram Miglani, Secretary, B.B. & C.I. Rly., Employee's Union, Opp. R. C. Church, AJMER.
(16) Dhanajee Akhajee, C|o Girdharlal Bapalal, Lakhia, Behind Pritam Nagar Gujarat, College, Bungalow No. 53, AHMEDABAD.
(17) Morar Dhedka, Local Board Store, BULSAR.
(18) J. N. Madan, M.B.B.S. Student, 76 Grant Medical College Hostel, J. J. HOSPITAL.
(19) Nirmal Ram Mehta, C|o Pt. Krishna Ram Mehta, 2 Leader Road, ALLAHABAD, U.P.
(20) E. Y. Makda, C|o A. G. Mohi & Sons, 93 in 24th Street, RANGOON.
(21) Shera Cawasjee Cooper, Gayara Mohalla, Nanpura, SURAT.
(22) Fazlehusein Fidaali, C|o Ali Mahomed Lukmanji, Sugar Merchant Subzimandi, UJJAIN, C.I.
(23) Mrs. W. Fenton, C|o W. Fenton, Esqr., Driver, B.B. & C.I. Rly., RATLAM.
(24) P. J. Dhanbhoora, Naval House, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
(25) Laxman Shanker Vaze, Sectioner, Sub-Judge's Court, Chalisgaon, EAST KHANDESH.
(26) Hatimbhai Saheb, Bohra Masjid, KARACHI (CAMP).
(27) M. D. Sule, 15 Alapura No. 1, Joona Indore, INDORE CITY.
(28) A. R. Vazifdar, Empress Mills, NAGPUR.
(29) L. Gonsalves, Range Forest Officer, Gund, Post SUPA, North Kanara Dist.
(30) Mrs. Shanta Natharai, 4, Contractor Building, Cadell Road, DADAR.
(31) Namdar Khodabux Irani, New Pehlvi Restaurant, Victoria Building, Balaram Street, GRANT ROAD.
(32) Chimanlal Muljibhoy Luhar, Guru Nivas, Ram Mandir Road, VILLE PARLE, B.B. & C.I. Ry.
(33) Mistry Narotamdas Chibabhai, C|o Electrical Work Shop, Post FREELAND GUNJ, Panch Mahal.
(34) Miss Shera Hormusjee Irani, 1377 West Street, POONA (Camp).
(35) Shantilal Maganlal Dhirajlal Shroff, Golwad Bazaar, BULSAR.
(36) Alice Coelho, C|o Braz Coelho, Marol, via ANDHERI. B.B. & C.I. Rly.
(37) Minocher Sorabjee Patel, (C|o Sorabjee Hormusjee & Co., BOMBAY 2.
(38) Baldeoprasad Shrivastra, C|o Chandanlal Shrivastra, S. I. Police, CHINDWARA, C.P.
(39) P. S. Sathaye, Tulsidas Tejpal Chawl, Room No. 11, DADAR.
(40) J. C. Andrews, Telegraph Inspector, M. S. M. Rly. BELGAUM.

PAY DAY DAWNS AFTER SEVEN MONTHS

Some of these municipal school teachers of Chicago waited all night for the pay cheques that were seven months over due. The long line of school workers wound far around the city's famous Bandolph Street from the City State Bank building where 35 cashiers were working at top speed. The $26,300,000 payroll was made possible by an R.F.C. loan.



Messrs. N. B. Kadadi (left) and M. B. Kadadi (right) who are brothers, hailing from Sholapur have donated a sum of Rs. 85,000 for the education of Lingayat students, in memory of their late revered father B. N. Kadadi.

"The New World Picture"

SIR JAMES JEANS'S PHILOSOPHY.

Sir James Jeans, in his presidential address to the British Association, has described the new world picture provided by the recent advances in physics; but the picture he describes is undoubtedly more shadowy than that of the ruins it has replaced, writes "A Scientist" in the "Manchester Guardian."

He finds in the failure of the method of the classical physicists a ground for accepting the views of the philosophical idealists. He goes so far as to say that there is only one step from the present world picture of physics to the conceptions of Plato and Berkeley. He assumes that the destruction of the classical physicists' model imagery implies the destruction of the accessibility of the external world. He has to find a substitute for the external world, and, with the philosophical idealists, finds this in human ideas; he says our minds can be acquainted only with things inside themselves. Thus, he concludes, we can never know the essential nature of anything.

Philosophers cannot be satisfied with his statement that we can know only the mathematical aspects of reality. What reply has Sir James Jeans to discussions such as those of Sir Percy Nunn, in which secondary qualities are claimed to be independent of perception? Sir Percy Nunn has cogently argued that even colours are independent of perception and part of the external world. If a case is to be made out for colours, what of space and time? Many must find Sir James Jeans's doctrine that space and time are subjective constructions unsatisfying. The notions of space and time correspond in some degree with characteristics of the external world, even though Einstein's relativity theory proves they have not the sort of reality ascribed to them by the classical physicists.

Jeans considers that the indetermination apparently revealed by modern physics is not due to the nature of the human mind. Thus he does not appear to believe that modern physics requires a revolution of philosophy, but rather that it reveals a restriction in the scope of the human mind. This position absolves him from the task of indicating the lines on which a philosophy consonant with recent physics is to be worked out.

But many will be sorry that he has not addressed himself to this problem. His lack of a new philosophy prevents him from offering constructive suggestions for the solution of those present social difficulties which are connected with science. He tells us to continue the cultivation of science and to hope that it will increase the wealth, leisure, and dignity of life. But humanity now wants to learn how the improvement of life by science can be guaranteed, apart from a suggestion that some help may be obtained from psychology for the solution of the problem of the incorporation of science into the life of society. What Sir James Jeans has failed, or rather not attempted, to do is to suggest a definite method by which this problem may be solved.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A	8	J	12
B	17	K	7
C	5	L	2
D	3	M	1
E	13	N	18
F	16	O	11
G	14	P	6
H	10	Q	9
I	15	R	4

(Continued from Col. 7).

was afraid the cunning Jackal would lead him into trouble, and he flew from one place to another, till he found him. And the Deer was very glad, and said: "See what has come to me by not listening to your advice."

But the good Crow loved his friend and saw the Raiyat coming with a club. So he said: "When I give a loud caw, pretend to be dead, and when the Raiyat takes off the net, jump up and run away as fast as your legs can carry you."

So when the Crow gave a loud caw, the Deer lay down and pretended to be dead, and the Raiyat took off the net. Then the Deer jumped up and ran away fast, very fast, while the Raiyat caught sight of the Jackal and killed him with the club he had brought to kill the Deer.

Prize Competitions

I think you must be feeling very much interested in attempting for prize competitions. So, if for nothing else, let me tell you that if you send me a story, pettter if it is original or even a heard one, but in your own words and handwriting, it will fetch you a good prize. Students, both boys and girls upto Matric can send in their attempts. Please write your age also, so that it may be convenient for us to judge.

BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 12 YEARS

Let children, boys and girls under 12 years only, solve the following problem:—

It was Sheila's birthday, and she was told that she could buy what she wanted, within reason, and her mother would pay for it. She bought a nice toy.

"How much did you pay for it, Sheila?" asked the mother.

"Five annas and half its price." answered Sheila.

Now what the cost of the toy was, you have to find out and let me know.

I will give something for children, "boys and girls from 12 to 16 years also"

A friend of mine wrote to me the following verse, adding in the letter that it was very easy to decipher the same. After a little while I found out that he was true. Will you also just try and decipher it and win the prize.

Yap yldoog deeh, lla uoy ohu daer, Dna eraweb ot gniyas, "I tnac."
Sit a yarawoc drow, dna tpa ot dael.
Ot sseneldi yllof, dna tnan.

All entries for the above competitions should reach us within a fortnight from this date, and should accompany a certificate of the sender showing his proper age.

OUR ASSOCIATION

I hope you read and consider carefully the information about the All India Children's Association incorporating Balkan-ji-Bari, given in the last Sunday's issue of the "Chronicle." I presume many of you would like to join this brotherhood.

This our association affords you the opportunities to have education through entertainment you will enjoy to the fullest extent, and thus making yourselves happy will help the world at large to be happier also—a little at least, not very much though.

For obtaining forms to join the association and also to send you competition entries, please use the following address, and your letters will reach us quite safe.

All Good wishes from your loving,
DADA-"GULISTAN".
Bombay.

OUR CHILDREN'S CORNER

Conducted by the All India Children's Association

MY DEAR SISTER AND BROTHERS

Usually when we meet each other, our first greeting is: "I hope you are quite well." Let me also greet you like-wise. But you do not know perhaps that all nationalities do not have the same method of address as the following examples would show:

English—How do you do?
Italian—How do you stand?
German—How do you find yourself?
Dutch—How do you fare?
Swedish—How can you?
Chinese—Have you eaten your rice?
Polish—How do you have yourself?
Russian—How do you live on?
Persian—May thy shadow not grow less!

So, please, whosoever you are, and whatever your method of address is, let me greet you in our Indian style: "I hope you are quite hale and hearty!"—for, we are here in India now.

Children as a matter of fact, know no nationalities. They belong to the one great Brotherhood of Child-dom. They quarrel not as the elders do, and they do not understand what fighting is. Children throughout the world are fast friends linked together by the Golden Chain of Love.....

Yes, I can understand you whispering there. You do not like these dry talks. Indeed, it is not at all your fault. That is in your very nature. Children everywhere are very fond of stories. When they hear "once upon a time", they run like sheep and flock together to hear the story through, with their necks straight So of course, I do not mind beginning with a story too. But mind you, it is not always I should tell you stories, sometimes you will have also to tell me tales.

"THE DEER THE CROW AND THE JACKAL

Now let us begin:—
Once upon a time there was a Deer and there was a Crow also. They were great friends, and the Deer was very happy running about and growing fat.

One day a Jackal saw the Deer and thought: "How much I should like to eat up that nice fat Deer'. But a Jackal is not strong enough to kill a Deer, and is afraid of the Deer's sharp horns. So he pretended to be very lonely and asked the Deer to be his friend, hoping to play him some naughty trick, and so to eat at least part of him.

The Deer was kind and rather foolish, for he ought to have known that an animal who lives on other animals as his food cannot be a good friend to them. But he felt sorry for the poor lonely Jackal, and took him home and treated him kindly as a guest. When the Crow knew this, he warned his friend that this was not safe.

One day the Jackal said to the Deer: "Come with me. I have found a fine field of corn, and you can eat it." So the Deer went, and ate the corn every day. Then the Raiyat, to whom the field belonged, set a trap and caught the Deer.

This was exactly what the Jackal wanted, for he knew the man would kill the Deer and he would be able to feast on the flesh left by the man. So he hid closeby, and when the Deer called to him for help, he made an excuse and did not help him.

The Crow was very anxious about his friend, for he

(Continued in Column 5.)

Pyorrhoea

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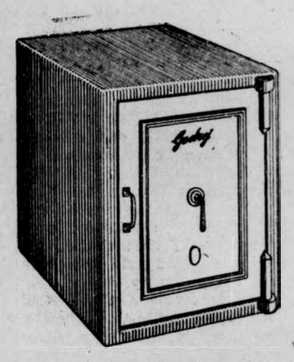

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WORLD OF SCIENCE

Human Infant And Baby Ape Reared Together

Latter Responded To 58 Words, Walked Erect And Ate With Spoon, Aver American Professors

A remarkable experiment carried out by Professor and Mrs. Kellogg, of Indiana University, who brought up a baby chimpanzee with their own child, was described at the Section of Educational Science of the British Association meeting by Dr. N. T. Walker, of Aberdeen University. At the time of adoption the chimpanzee, a female, was seven and a half months old, while their son was two and a half months older.

There was no expectation that by any natural process the ape could be humanised, but the experiments sought to determine to what extent behaviour commonly thought to be characteristic respectively of man and of ape could reasonably be attributed to post-natal environment and cultural circumstances rather than to genetic circumstances. If the champanzee failed to develop as the child developed and remained on a sub-human level it could be said that animal instincts were dominant and that training did not seriously affect the ape's behaviour. If on the contrary, the chimpanzee acquired human reactions the result will indicate that so-called animal reactions were the result of animal environment and were not inherent.

Clothed, Bathed, And Petted

In the Kellogs' experiment conditions were so arranged that the ape should be reared in every respect as a child was reared even to the moct minute detail. The animal was to be clothed, bathed, fondled, and given careful human treatment in every phase of its daily existence. It would be placed in a perambulator and wheeled. It would be induced at the proper time to walk upright as the human child was assisted in this process. It would learn to eat with a spoon as soon as it was able to eat at all by itself. Throughout its upbringing its mistakes would be gently and persistently corrected as were the mistakes of a child. In short, the ape was to be treated not as a pet but as a human infant. The experimenters wished to avoid deliberately teaching the animal trial by trial a series of tricks or "stunts" which it might go through upon signal or command. The training lasted nine months.

"We may state at once," said Dr. Walker, "that the chimpanzee remained a chimpanzee and the child a child. It was found, however, that Gua, the chimpanzee, was remarkably susceptible to praise as a motivating influence, more so indeed than to punishment or blame. The praise was purely verbal and consisted in saying 'That's fine,' 'That's a good girl,' 'Now you know what to do, don't you'?"

Language Of Action

Although responding to language, the ape did not develop anything approaching the articulate language of a human child. That did not mean that the ape had no means of communication. In addition to a language of sounds, usually expressive of emotion, it developed a language of action—if it were sleep it would lie down for a few seconds in the midst of its play. It was the raw material of speech which appeared to be lacking. There was no vocalised play, no babble or prattling or random noises comparable to the human infant's. The child was also strikingly superior in vocal imitation, and the experimenters formed the conclusion that no anthropoid ape would ever be taught more than half a dozen words, if, indeed, it should accomplish that remarkable feat.

As regards comprehension of speech the difference was not nearly so clear cut. Taking comprehension to mean ability to respond distinctively to words and phrases, during the first few months the ape was considerably superior to the child, though at the end of nine months the ape could respond to 58 words and phrases and the child to 58. The ape was found to be quicker in handling a spoon and could open a door by turning the knob, possibly owing to greater strength, months before the child. The ape readily learned to stand upright, and actually showed a preference for erect walking as early as eleven months. On the other hand, it was much inferior in imitative learning.—"Manchester Guardian."

INDIANS IN ARIZONA RECEIVE ULTIMATUM

Some of the hundreds of Arizona (U. S. A.) farmers who held a mass indignation meeting recently, in their latest step to force Japanese and Indian farmers from the Salt River Valley, whom the farmers of the Anti-Alien Association are accusing of violating the alien land laws. Many signs were seen in the crowd, among them the one at the right, warning the "aliens" they "had passed the deadline" for evacuating the land.

RUSSIA INVENTS WORLD'S LARGEST GUN

42 Ft. Long It Has Range Of 23 Miles

Batteries of a new gun named Big Lenin, which has a range of twenty-three miles, have been mounted by the Russians at Vladivostok.

It is claimed that this weapon outranges by seven miles the heaviest armament in Japan's capital ships.

A mobile battery mounted on trucks can be moved to different

The gun is forty-two feet long, and has a special cooling apparatus which enables rapid fire without overheating.

The size of the projectile and the explosives used are carefully guarded secrets.

The gun is the work of German experts, some of whom were responsible for the creation of "Big Bertha," the weapon used to shell Paris at seventy-six miles' range.

WORLD'S BIGGEST BABY?

Turkish Girl, 3 Years Old, Weighs 87 Pounds And Is 2 Feet 2 Inches Tall

According to Reuter's Istanbul correspondent, Beddiye, a three-year-old Turkish girl, is believed to be the biggest baby for her age in the world. She weighs 6st. 3lbs. (87 pounds) and is 2 feet 2 inches tall.

She is very active and walks several miles every day.

Her father, Mehmet Agha, a cab-driver, at a village, called Kemal Pasha, in Thrace, has five other children, all of whom are exceptionally thin.

Doctors say that Beddiye's health is good and predict that she will grow up to the world's biggest woman.

Science Returning To Religion?

Dissatisfaction With Merely Material Conceptions Of World And Man Growing Among Physicians And Mathematicians

Sir George Adam Smith, in his sermon, preached before the officers and many of the members of the British Association in the west church of St. Nicholas, London, in mail week, stressed throughout the vision of God as one from whom man's help and care proceeded.

No truth had been more steadily pressed upon Israel than that all their life, national and individual, lay in the sight and in the care of God—not a God far off but by their side, "a shade on our right hand." Such for nearly 2,000 years had been the vision which nature had presented to Christian faith and to other religions, the vision of a personal God, the vision of a mind and character and purpose immanent in the material universe, the origin and basis of all substance and life.

The truth of this had, of course, been denied again and again; sometimes by a philosophic pantheism which, while acknowledging a divine immanence in nature, denied to this any sort of personality, and sometimes by a sheer and often crude materialism which, claiming to speak in the name of strict science, refused to see in matter and its constituent elements any proof or sign of divinity whatsoever. But of late there had been evinced by both biologists and leading authorities in physical science and mathematics a very striking return and, to put it broadly, a convergence upon the Christian position of faith in a personal creator of all living matter and its constituents.

Evolution And A Personal God

Sir George quoted Bacon's saying "A little philosophy inclineth a man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion." And to illustrate his thesis of the return of science towards religious belief, quoted also the words of such scientists as the eminent German biologist Professor Dresch, Professor J. D. Haldane, Professor Sir Arthur Eddington, and Sir James Jeans. It was remarkable that for the bitterness of the antagonism revived between science and religion since Darwin theologians had been far more to blame than scientists.

For theologians, of all people, should not have failed to see that their Scriptures, which in their own belief were the word of God Himself, presented what was perhaps the most remarkable display of evolution which human history had to show. There was no just reason for supposing that evolution meant the denial of a personal God or need lead to any new opposition between science and religion. On the contrary, religion was here, as elsewhere, deeply indebted to science. In the proved gradual evolution of our universe there was every proof of a Creator who could wait and who did wait.

Physicists and mathematicians had joined in the convergence to which he had referred. Nothing had been more striking than such growing dissatisfaction with merely material conceptions of world and man.—"Manchester Guardian."

POSTMAN HAS LUMINOUS BODY

Body Gives Out Enough Rays To Light Dark Room

Another luminous human body engrossing scientific attention occupied columns in the Athenian Press, last month.

Anastasius Economos, a mailman at Saloniki, is the subject of this second recent discovery. In Italy recently a woman whose body was seen to give light while she slept was placed under observation in Rome. But she failed to respond. Economos' body was said to give out sufficient rays to light a dark room.

President Tanagras, of the Physical Research Society, questioned by newspapermen, declined to pass judgment without examination, adding, however, that the phenomenon is not rare.

He recalled the case of a student, Panajotti Coulumbaki, who could light an electric bulb by simply rubbing it with his hands. The chemist Dossis who examined Coulumbaki, he said, declared that there was some dynamo-electric power latent in his body.

Dr. Tanagras also mentioned the case of a man treated in a clinic in Monaro, Italy, who at every fresh attack emitted luminous rays.

FOR FALLING HAIR

—Look To Your Teeth!

The medical profession has always had a weakness for high-sounding names by which they describe the most ordinary complaints. To refer to baldness by the name of "alopecia" has always seemed to me insufferably pompous, writes Jane Gordon in the "News Chronicle."

The first symptoms may be a slight itching and burning of the scalp, but usually the first thing to attract attention is the appearance of a small circular area of baldness. If you consult a skin specialist he will tell you that this is due to the temporary atrophy of the hair follicles. If only atrophy can be made to disappear the hair will start to grow again, but it takes longer for the reproduction of pigment to get going once more.

Baldness can be caused by a septic foecus in the teeth or throat, and there are many cases recorded where the alopecia has disappeared as soon as the source of trouble has been treated. 'Flu and all diseases that are associated with much fever will also cause great thinning of the hair, and so will nerve strain and eye trouble, so that it is most important to get these treated at the same time as the scalp.

MASSAGE IS GOOD.

The skin specialist should be consulted as soon as a bald patch is noticed, and he will prescribe either an ointment or a lotion which is used to stimulate the hair follicles. Daily massage of the scalp with the finger-tips and daily brushing all help to stimulate the scalp. The hair should be shampooed with some mild soap, such as castile, two ounces of which should be cut up and melted in a pint of boiling water.

If the scalp was massaged and brushed regularly every day and the insides of hats regularly brushed out and their linings frequently washed, the chance of becoming bald would be lessened to a very great degree.

Mike Williams, O'Neil Sevier's betting commissioner, told on the way home from the track the other evening, about the Rabbi whose son was a bit of a backslider. Usually on any important holiday or fast day the father would see to it that the son observed it properly. However, the son moved to another State and when the holidays came around the father would be worried for fear the son might overlook them. It was this fear that prompted him to wire his son—"Don't forget Yom Kippur starts to-morrow."

To which the son replied: "No, bookies here, put ten on it for me."

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BOMBAY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1934

Police Hold Up Kamaladevi's Car

Sequel To Gandhi Jayanti Meeting & Procession

MANGALORE, (By Mail).
(From A Special Correspondent).

The car, in which Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhya was returning home after addressing a huge public meeting on the Maidan here, on the 2nd instant, was held up by the Police and detained for some time.

This created a sensation in the City, and rumours spread that a warrant of arrest had been served on her which, however, proved baseless.

The Police held the car up and submitted Shrimati Kamala Devi to a volley of questions. She resented such conduct and expressed her indignation at the sort of police attention that was being bestowed on her, ever since her release from jail.

MAMMOTH PROCESSION.

The occasion was the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti and the local Congress Committee availed itself of the presence of Shrimati Kamala Devi who, in spite of her poor health, responded to the invitation. This was the first public demonstration in Mangalore since 1932. The news that Shrimati Kamaladevi was leading the procession brought in large crowds.

The procession passed through principal streets and formed into a mammoth meeting at the Maidan, where there already a huge gathering had assembled to witness the unfurling of the National Flag and hear Shrimati Kamala-Devi. She unfurled the Tri-colour to the tune of "Bande Mataram" amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

Addressing the audience which cheered her lustily, Shrimati Kamaladevi said that she was overwhelmed with the affection and regard shown to her. The moment news of her release from Vellore Jail spread, she was inundated with invitations from various parts of the country. But she was sorry her health did not permit her to accept those invitations.

LIKE RIP VAN WINKLE.

Apart from considerations of health, the strict censorship of even news published in such papers as were allowed her under the jail rules had shut her up completely from the outside world.

"When I suddenly found that I was released,—perhaps the Government did not want to take any further risk about my health which was causing alarm for some time,—I found myself to be a Rip Van Winkle, a sleeper awakened after years of slumber," said Kamaladevi.

In the circumstances those who had gathered there in the hope of listening to some political speech would have to go disappointed.

"I am so hopelessly out of touch with things, that I do not know where to begin and what to speak," declared Srimati Kamaladevi. But she would tell them that great things would take place in the Congress this year, and all had to be prepared to carry out the Congress mandate. Momentous issues would come up for decision, and she hoped, that in celebrating on various questions, delegates and leaders would take a realistic view of the situation, and decide on the further course of activity, in the light of past experiences and failures to meet the needs of the new situation.

LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

Srimati Kamaladevi leaves Mangalore on the 4th 'en route' to Bombay. But before leaving she will address a meeting of the students here.

Lost His Head In Anxiety To Win Case

Mysore Chief Justice Severely Condemns Public Prosecutor's Methods

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, October 6.

"In his anxiety to win a case he appears to have lost his head, to have forgotten even ordinary fairness which is expected of the most junior member of the Bar."

"He tried to cover weak spots in the prosecution by throwing a crowd of mud on his own witnesses and cast wholesale aspersions on three executive heads—the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the District Medical Officer. And all this was done on the word of two petty and thoroughly untrustworthy witnesses.

"He held up all public officers into public obloquy."

With this scathing condemnation of the Public Prosecutor of Shimoga, Justice H. D. C. Reilly, Chief Justice in Mysore, delivered judgment yesterday acquitting all the six Hindu accused who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Shimoga.

On May 7, 1933, there occurred in Shimoga town a clash between Hindus and Muslims when one Muslim was killed and three others were injured. Several Hindu houses and shops were pillaged and looted.

This is a most unsatisfactory case, Justice Reilly observed. Dealing with the evidence the Chief Justice came to the conclusion that evidence let in by the prosecution was not trustworthy to sustain conviction of the accused.

The Chief Justice expressed his astonishment at the attitude taken by the Public Prosecutor in having treated the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Devarakanath as hostile and alleging that this Police Officer had taken an improper motive and wanted to help the accused. The Public Prosecutor of Shimoga, B. Krishnarao who was present in the Court expressed regret for his conduct and said that in a hasty and weak moment he took that course.

The Chief Justice also criticised the action of the Sessions Judge in having delivered judgment four months after the trial had finished.

UNRULY IN COURT

Accused Rude To Witnesses & Gets Violent After Magistrate Passes Sentence

A Pathan who behaved in an unruly manner in Court during the proceedings of a case of disorderly behaviour against him, and created another scene when sentence was passed on him, was ordered to be prosecuted for disorderly behaviour in Court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday.

The accused was placed on trial on a charge of disorderly behaviour in the office of the Watch and Ward Department of the G. I. P. Railway. It was alleged he had abused the officer on duty and had also threatened to assault the men in the office.

During the proceedings the accused was positively rude to the witnesses. He was warned to behave himself but the warning went unheeded.

The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 in default one month's imprisonment.

The accused at this stage became violent and created a scene in Court and had to be forcibly removed by the Court Officer.

The magistrate passed a further order that the accused be prosecuted for disorderly behaviour in Court.

BENARES DECISION ENDORSED

Socialists Organise Committees In C. P. Districts

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 5.

A meeting of the Congress Socialists of Jubbulpore was held on Wednesday evening to form the Jubbulpore Congress Socialist Committee. Mr. Charles Mascarenas who had come from Benares attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed the resolutions passed by the Conference of the delegates of the Provincial Parties held in Benares and confirmed them. A Committee was then formed with Comrades Harihar Vyas and Badri Prasad Shrisatava as Joint Secretaries.

Committees in four districts of C. P. (Hindi) have already been organised. The Provincial Organising Secretary has issued invitations to the District Committees to send in their delegates on the basis of one for every ten members for the Bombay Conference.—United Press.

BENARES CONGRESSMEN SURE OF VICTORY

BENARES, Oct. 5.

The Benares City Congress Committee at its meeting yesterday has decided to launch an election campaign for the Legislative Assembly in right earnest.

Ward Committees have been formed to educate the electorate in different Mohalas. Congressmen are confident that more than 75 per cent of the votes will be held by Dr. Bhagavan Das, a Congress candidate. In Benares there is very little chance for any other candidate whosoever he might be. Upto this time no announcement has been made by the Nationalist Party regarding its candidate.—United Press.

ANTI-COMMUNAL AWARD CONFERENCE

Ramanand Chatterjee Will Preside

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee of Calcutta has accepted the presidentship of the Anti-Communal Award Conference, which will be held at Bombay on October 25.—United Press.

Dr. Rasik R. Thakar, M D M S (Homoeo), F C P S, Secretary of the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association has recently been selected Secretary of the Vile Parle Citizens' League.

LOVE AND DEBT LEAD TO SUICIDE

Room-Mate Tells Ghastly Story Of Self-Mutilation To Coroner

Horrifying details of a case of suicide were related before the Coroner on Saturday when an inquest was held on the body of Wahid Gulam, a barber and resident of Chawl No 90, Worli.

Deceased's co-resident, Nayamat Jahor giving evidence said that deceased in the afternoon of Thursday last, took a razor from his bag and proceeded coolly to cut open his abdomen.

Witness tried to snatch the razor and received cuts in the effort. He was thrust away by the deceased, who then went out planted himself on the footpath in front of the room and cut open his stomach

Witness raised an alarm and deceased was taken to the K E M Hospital bleeding profusely.

A dying declaration of deceased was recorded at the hospital by Mr. M A F Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar

The statement revealed that deceased was earning only four or five annas per day and was heavily in debt and that he loved a woman whom he could not hope to maintain if he married her.

A verdict of suicide was returned.

SENSATIONAL CASE UNDER SARDA ACT

JUBBULPUR, October 3.

An interesting case, and the first of its kind among the Muslim community of the Central Provinces, has been filed under the Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarda Act) in the Court of Mr. C. J. Lillie, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Jubbulpur, by one Mohammed, against Dhannu Behna, Sikh Lal Mohammed, retired extra-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Mohmmed Ramzan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Hafiz Nasir Ahmed, a teacher in the Anjuman School and nine others.

The grounds for the complaint, as alleged, are that on March 22, 1934, at Bilahri, in the Murwara Tahsil, the first named accused with the aid of the others performed the marriage of his two daughters Jaitun and Khatun, aged 13 years, 8 months and 10 days and 11 years, 3 months and 6 days respectively with Abdul Hafiz and Abdul respectively, and by doing so, he and the other accused had violated the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act and should be punished according to law.

The Court has admitted the complaint and has instructed the Sub-Divisional Officer to make preliminary inquiries in the matter.—United Press.

NATHURAM MURDER ECHO

Accused's Application For Summoning Muslim Leaders Dismissed

KARACHI Oct. 6.

An offshoot of the Nathuram murder trial was heard this noon, when the full bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court consisting of all the four judges dismissed accused Abdul Quam's application against the order of Mr. Dadiba Mehta, Additional Judicial Commissioner rejecting the accused's prayer for summoning half a dozen All-India prominent Moslem leaders including Abdul Kalam Azad, Mufti Kifautualla and Sir Mahomed Iqbal. Hearing of the case in the Sessions Court commences.—A. P. Special.

MAHATMA THANKS WELL-WISHERS

WARDHA, Oct. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:—"As it is not possible for me to send individual, acknowledgements to the many senders of telegraphic and other messages on my 66th birthday from several parts of the world I beg publicity to tender my thanks to all the senders of their good wishes."—A. P.

FASTING FOR ONE YEAR

Sub-Registrar To Convey Secret To Mahatma

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

Mr. Krishna Pillai, a Sub-Registrar of Travancore State, who is reported to have been on a fast for a year stated in an interview:

"I have been able to perform this feat by the blessings of Mahadeva". He added: "I am proceeding to Wardha to-morrow to convey the message to the Mahatma".—A. P.

SATYAMURTHI ON CONGRESS GOAL

MADRAS, October 5.

"Our past is the guarantee for our future. We have risked our all", declared Mr. Satyamurthi addressing a meeting held this evening in support of Congress candidates for the forthcoming elections.

Mr. Satyamurthi added:—The Congress stands for Complete Independence in the fullest sense of the phrase, but it has not rejected and will not reject for sometime the possibility of an equal and honourable partnership between Great Britain and India."—A.P.

(Continued from column 7.)

ing within the states are as much exploited as those in the rest of India. The Congress should adopt a programme similar to that to be adopted for the whole of India, viz., the organisation of the workers and peasant masses with a view to the attainment of power by them. Gandhiji has retreated from the goal of complete independence. We cannot conceive of this except in terms of social change involving transfer of power to the hands of the producing masses. Gandhiji in his search after individual personal Truth, has neglected to seek and see the social Truth, the scientific truth of the socio-economic evolution of humanity. He sees nothing wrong in the possession by Socialists on the other hand demand that the means of production, the machines which are worked collectively must be possessed by the workers the social producers. The land similarly must belong to the tillers of the soil.

ADOPT SOCIALISM.

Regarding as we do, Gandhiji's proposed changes as unacceptable, we appeal to all Congressmen to adopt the Socialist programme heretofore placed before the country.—United Press.

Bombay Will Have Its Air-Port

Government Seriously Consider Proposal

Although the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday threw out the resolutions of Sir J. B. Boman-Behram and Dr. J. A. Collaco to consider the feasibility of having an Air Port and an Aerodrome in Bombay, the "Chronicle" understands on reliable authority that the Government of Bombay and Government of India are already contemplating an Aerodrome on plot No. 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation.

It was first considered whether Colaba area would not be suitable for the purpose but the military authorities brushed aside the suggestion as they did not wish to have aeroplanes mooring on their grounds.

Their objection was considered reasonable on military grounds and the Government are now thinking of utilising plot No. 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation for the purpose.

Unfortunately, on Friday the Mayor suggested to combine the resolution of Sir J. B. Boman-Behram with that of Dr. J. A. Collaco. Both have distinct utility and purpose and if they had not been combined together, the resolution of Dr. J. A. Collaco to have an Aerodrome in Bombay would probably have been passed.

It is not possible to make Bombay the principal Air Port as geographically Karachi comes in direct line with the Trans-Continenttal Aerial lines.

The proposal to construct an Aerodrome in Bombay is quite a different thing. It is to shift Juhu's aerodrome to Bombay on plot No. 2 of the Reclamation grounds or anywhere else convenient to the public.

The reasons which have decided the Government to build an aerodrome in Bombay are obvious. Apart from the public convenience, the Government are convinced that the time has arrived to make full and the best use of the aerial service for their own benefit as they find it more convenient and less expensive.

For instance, the Viceroy of India and the Vicerine are using only aeroplanes for their travels in India. Whether they have to go to Calcutta, or Poona or any other part of India, as far as possible, they use aeroplanes. This has the advantage of security more than by travel in the trains where a number of C. I. D. Officers and constables have to be drafted in for the safety of the Viceroy while he travels. Then the railway officials have to suspend their normal work to look to the safe passage of the vicerigal specials on their lines. By aeroplane travel all these necessities are dispensed with.

Then the Indian rulers, who have since recently become air minded, would come to Bombay within a few minutes or an hour or two the most from their capitals and thus save an enormous amount of money of travel by trains. An aeroplane costs now-a-days as much as a first-class motorcar and the only expense is the petrol consumed during the travel.

The last reason is the public utility. It is likely that visitors who go to stay in Poona or Kirkee will soon take to using aeroplanes for their journeys to and from Bombay, and in time the aerial service is bound to develop widely. An aerodrome in Bombay is, therefore, a necessity and, apart from the negative resolution of the Corporation, the Government of Bombay and the Government of India are seriously considering the question of having an aerodrome on Plot No. 2, Back Bay Reclamation, which may become a "fait accompli" very shortly.

"Khaddar, No Remedy For Unemployment"

Gujarat Socialists Criticise Gandhiji's Proposed Changes In Congress Policy

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

The Gujarat Congress Socialist Party having gone through Gandhiji's recent statement has issued the following to the Press:—

"The G.C.S.P. is of opinion that the Indian National Congress has been evolving stage by stage towards a mass organisation. The objective of the Congress Socialist movement is to accelerate the process and widen the basis for struggle. The Congress has reached a critical stage in its growth and in order to give it a strong organised direction, changes in the Congress policy and programme have become absolutely necessary. But the Socialists believe that the changes proposed by Gandhiji will not only not serve the purpose but will side-track the real and fundamental issue of National Independence.

KHADDAR FRANCHISE.

Coming to Gandhiji's concrete proposals we find a strong feeling growing within the Congress that the Khaddar franchise has disenfrachised millions upon millions who cannot afford to put it on. Our experience of recent Congress elections where hundreds of voters could not vote on this account, brings into bold relief our contention.

NO REAL REMEDY.

Moreover, the Socialists contend that khaddar is not the real remedy of unemployment, poverty and hunger. The national and world economy have advanced much further, power industries are rapidly developing and the economic life and civilisation based upon handicrafts are fast disappearing. Power industry under Capitalism is certainly a deadly curse. But Gandhiji seeking to remedy it by a return to the past is still worse. It would bring back the era of slavery for the masses.

Regarding the change from the words 'peaceful and legitimate' to 'truthful and non-violent' we believe that the average Congressman's view of it as the best method of attaining political objective of the Congress, is correct. And we do not see any necessity for the proposed change. The concept of truth and non-violence is not absolute and varies with circumstances.

FEUDALISM MUST-GO.

Gandhiji's policy with regard to the Indian states is inconsistent with the achievement of complete Independence. The people resid-

(Continued in column 5.)

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